The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers Asia and Kangaroo.

PACIFIC ASPECT OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Italian Question.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* reached her dock last evening, at 6 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 11½ o'clock A. M., on the 22d, and brings advices one week later than had been previously received.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th of January, arrived here last night. The news brought by the *Kangaroo* has been anticipated by the *Asia*.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at Southampton about noon, on the 21st ult.

The United States frigate *Macedonian* was at Alexandria on the 6th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* says that a satisfactory report was current to the effect that the Government had resolved to take efficient measures for the protection of British interests in Mexico.

Mr. DISRAELI, as Ministerial leader in the House of Commons, had addressed the usual circular to the Administration members, calling on them to be in attendance at the opening of the session on the 3d of February.

Miss REMOND, a "colored lady," of Salem, Mass., had delivered a strong Anti-Slavery lecture, before a crowded audience, at Liverpool. The Rev. W. H. CHANNING presided, and introduced the lady, who was received with much enthusiasm.

Mrs. WORDSWORTH, widow of the poet, died at Rydal-Mount, on the 17th of January, having reached the venerable age of 90 years.

There is little news of importance beyond the fact that the fears of war were subsiding. The Paris Bourse advanced to 69 80 for 3 per cents. money, and 69 60 account.

Another peaceful article in the *Constitutionnel* says: Austria has issued a conciliatory note on the Servian question, which will complete the calming of the public mind. This article caused an advance of a half per cent. on the Bourse. Notwithstanding the pacific turn of events, there were still contradictory and warlike rumors in circulation.

A letter from the English Foreign Office says that the British Minister at Washington will be instructed to urge the American Government to open the coasting trade to British vessels, in return for like concessions by Britain. It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase in the Naval estimates.

MR. SPURGEON'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

The London *Times* has the following paragraph concerning Mr. SPURGEON's intended visit to this country:

"The alleged acceptance by Mr. SPURGEON of the offer of £10,000 ($?) in payment of his engagement with the Transatlantic churches, is contradicted by the *City Press*, on the authority of Mr. SPURGEON himself, who 'declined the offer.' Mr. SPURGEON purposes to set sail for America shortly, but not on the terms above referred to."

This decision is highly creditable to Mr. SPURGEON's good sense. We believe it is true that a gentleman went out expressly to make him the offer referred to, in the belief that the large sum proposed would be reimbursed by the sale of tickets. Such a scheme, if carried out, would have reflected no credit upon our religious public, or upon Mr. SPURGEON. It would have been the culmination of that tendency to speculate in religious excitement, and to convert prayer meetings into theatrical spectacles, which the events of the last year have decidedly encouraged, and would have been highly injurious to the cause it was designed to advance. Mr. SPURGEON will be received with *éclat* here, as the most popular preacher of the day in England. In our judgment, however, he will utterly fail to satisfy the curiosity which will welcome his coming. We have many clergymen of our own decidedly his superiors in all the elements of popular and effective pulpit eloquence.

Her Majesty will open Parliament in person. According to present arrangements the Queen and the Prince Consort and Court propose leaving Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 2d proximo, for Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's Government have resolved to comply with the prayer which both Houses of Parliament presented in their last session, and abolish all the Services for the State Holidays, with the exception of that appointed for the Anniversary of her Majesty's Accession. A Royal Warrant under the Sign Manual, revokes the authority under which the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving" for the deliverance of King JAMES from the Gunpowder Plot, the "Form of Prayer with Fasting" in commemoration of the "Martyrdom" of CHARLES I.; and the "Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving" for the "unspeakable mercy wonderfully completed" in the restoration of King CHARLES II., have hitherto been used on the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May. The use of these services in the churches and chapels of the Establishment, whether parochial or collegiate, will henceforth be illegal, as violating the Act of Uniformity; and is moreover expressly forbidden by the new Warrant, and the prayers themselves are not henceforth to be printed and published with or annexed to the Prayer-book.

DEATH OF MRS. WORDSWORTH.

The widow of the poet WORDSWORTH died at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, on Monday night last, the 17th. She had reached beyond the age of four-score years, and passed away tranquilly after a short illness. She was of so great assistance to her husband in all the works he gave to the public, that she was not an unimportant member of the literary world, though a silent one. Her life was long, and it was as pure, beautiful and useful as the most ardent admirer of English domestic character could imagine. The poet could not have been blessed with a household companion more meet for him; and, better still, the poet knew and felt the blessing he possessed in such a companion:

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright,
With something of angelic light."

For some years past Mrs. WORDSWORTH's powers of sight had entirely failed her, but she still continued cheerful and "bright," and full of conversational power as in former days. Quiet as her life was, there are few persons of literary note to whom she was not known, and every general will be the regret for the loss of so excellent a woman.

THE THACKERAY SCANDAL.

LONDON, Thursday.

I was premature in my anticipation that the great *cause scandaleuse*, Yates *vs.* The Garrick Club, was likely to be settled out of Court. I am informed that the notice of declaration has at length been served, and that the case will probably come on trial, though it is not likely to be heard before June.

It is very unfortunate that, from the *fact* of Mr. THACKERAY having been the subject of Mr. YATES' offensive article, and Mr. DICKENS the most prominent supporter of Mr. YATES against the Committee and the Club, the original matter of quarrel should, almost insensibly, have assume the aspect of a faction fight between the partizans of our two leading novelists. An amusing, though anything but edifying chapter might be added to a future edition of the *Quarrels of Authors*, out of the materials which this affair has already supplied, or is likely to furnish, before it is finally disposed of. Talk of the lukewarmness of one's acquaintance! A man does not know how many uncommonly zealous adherents he has till he gets into a row. It is true the same occasion is apt to reveal a host of "d—d good-natured friends." Already this GARRICK *fracas* has uncemented more old intimacies, divided more literary houses against themselves, and supplied more apples of discord to the coteries who gather round the skirts of literary celebrities, than quiet sensible "outsiders," ignorant of the "wraths" of "celestial minds," would conceive possible. True it is a tempest in a tea cup, but then the tea cup is set on a rather conspicuous table, and there is such an abundance of *spoons*.—JERROLD might have said—to stir it, that no wonder it froths rarely, and gives rise to no end of scandal and speculation.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held, to consider the present condition and future prospects of the company.

Mr. LANCE occupied the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by observing upon the desirability of the shareholders meeting together and endeavoring to elicit authentic information with regard to the condition of their property. He was in possession of all the publications issued by the company from its formation, and, as far as he was in a condition to form an opinion, there was no more reason for the $60 shares being now at a discount of 50 per cent. than there was for their being at one time at a premium of 50 per cent. The total expenditure on account of construction amounted to $23,751 000, which gave an actual net cost per mile of £6,728. The loss upon the issue of bonds was equal to £730 per mile. There was then the interest upon the shares and bonds, amounting to $6,573 000, making the entire cost of the line, including rolling stock, $32,900,000, or £9,321 per mile. Against this, the receipts from traffic up to the 31st December, 1857, were $5,643,000, and from land sold $1,275,000; working expenses $4,000,000. So that the profit derived from the earnings of the line and the sale of the land amounted to $2,839,000. If these were to be deducted from the actual cost, the charge to capital account would amount to $30,000,000. This, however, would not be an extravagant sum per mile, as the cost of the Western Railway of Massachusetts was £15,000 per mile; that of the New-York and Erie, £16,000; that of the Michigan, £10,000; and that of the New-York Central, £15,000. The liabilities of the Illinois Central on the 1st May, 1858, as per Mr. FISHER's report, amounted to $2,841,000, but they had assets to the extent of $968,000, leaving due by the Company $1,873,000. They had then to provide the September interest on the freeland bonds, $101,000, and the interest upon the construction bonds, &c., making a total of $2,521,000. There would also be the cost of construction (maintenance of way) during the year, which might be taken at $550,000. This would give $3,071,000 as the charge upon this account. Against this, a call of $20 per share would realize $3,500,000. The average profit receipts upon the traffic for the last three years showed an average of $700,000. The annual interest amounted to $1,751,000. So that the calls upon the shareholders should not exceed $600,000 per annum—or, with the estimate for construction, $800,000. Under these circumstances, he thought that a $5 call, with the proceeds of the land sales, would suffice to meet all payments. Supposing, however, that the land unsold fetched as good a price as the land already sold, that source alone would produce a capital of $33,000,000.

A Shareholder said that in that case the railway would be given to the shareholders for nothing.

The Chairman said that would be so provided; the statistics supplied by the Company could be accepted as correct. There could be no doubt but that three sections of the lines were carried on at a loss; at the same time it should be remembered that seven sections were worked at a profit, and that although the through traffic did not seem to be very remunerative, the general traffic returns showed an improvement. When trade revived and agricultural affairs improved there could be no doubt but that the carrying trade of the States would receive an enormous impetus.

A Shareholder said that on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway a greater quantity of flour was carried last year than in any previous period. This showed that the want of traffic on the Illinois line arose from want of progress.

The Chairman said the traffic was not so large from wheat as might be expected, and that in fact only one fourth was derived from this source; the remainder was made up from iron, minerals, groceries, dry goods and lumber.

A Shareholder inquired what effect the opening of the New-York and Cairo line was likely to have on the traffic of the Illinois.

The Chairman said that the Cairo line must be productive of profit to their line.

After some desultory discussion it was arranged that no formal resolutions should be moved, but that means should be taken to obtain further information from the Company with respect to what prices the lands produced in proportion to their distance from the line, what portions were sold, at what rate per ton the goods were carried, and other points, without which it was impossible to form a just idea of the future prospects of the undertaking.

The meeting then separated.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The stock market opened this morning at a decline of more than ⅛ ₱ cent., and has shown continued dullness throughout the day. The only transactions in Consols have been at 95¾ to 95⅞ for money and account. Notwithstanding the heaviness on this side, the quotations at the commencement of the Paris Bourse this morning show a slight improvement.

One of the causes operating unfavorably on the market to-day has been the announcement of the negotiations already commenced for a new Austrian loan. The dull feeling is also increased by sales which are attributed to Messrs. ROTHSCHILD.

Foreign stocks have been heavy and without change, except a decline in Turkish Scrip. The last price was 5 to 4½ discount. Chilian is at 2 to 1½ discount.

Railway shares, after a few fluctuations, closed firm at a general decline. Lombardo-Venetian, which were last quoted, yesterday, 1⅜ to 1¾ premium, receded to 1⅛@1½, and the new shares to ⅝@⅞ premium.

There were no gold operations at the Bank to-day.

The Corn market, this morning, was without change.

The *Fulton* has arrived from America with £14,000 for England, and £82,600 for France.

The Directors of the National Bank have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum, with a bonus of 15s. a share, making the total dividend for 1858 12 ₱ cent.

A meeting of the Unity Bank took place this morning, under the Presidency of Alderman MECHI. The progress of the Bank during the past half year was considered satisfactory, the accounts showing a profit of £915, whereas on previous occasions there has been a uniform loss. The proceedings were chiefly of a congratulatory character, and terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

FRANCE.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON—THE RUMORED RESIGNATION OF PERSIGNY—THE WAR FEELING AND PROSPECTS—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"In spite of the less warlike aspect of affairs for two or three days past, we are still told that the preparations are continued, and that at the war-office here few or none breathe a doubt of hostilities for the Spring. But, as the fact of the preparations at Toulon is too patent to be denied, they are intended, it is said, for Senegal, Algeria and China. Confidence in the maintenance of peace appears to be returning slowly and uncertainly."

The *Débats*, in alluding to the settlement of the diplomatic difficulty with Austria in regard to Servia, says:

"As the question of Servia has now been brought to nought, there are excellent reasons for trusting in the preservation of general peace."

The steam engines at Vincennes were still at work manufacturing rifled cannon.

On the 19th ultimo, the semi-official *Patrie* contained an article to the effect that the avoidance of war was not to be considered altogether certain. This, coupled with a false report that an insurrection had broken out at Milan and Venice, and an equally unfounded rumor of a collision between Austrian and Sardinian troops, caused a reaction on the Bourse, and a considerable portion of the previous improvement was lost—the decline of the day being equal to ¾ per cent. On the following day the market was more steady, and closed at a fractional improvement.

On Friday, the 21st, the Bourse opened firm and animated at 69 35@69 40 for the 3 per cents. Subsequently the market became heavy in spite of a rumor that Count WALEWSKI had written a conciliatory note, and prices declined to 68 95 for both money and account, at which figures the market closed very flat.

It was asserted that an alliance offensive and defensive had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

Accounts had been received from Algeria of the success of the expedition sent against the insurgent tribes, who had made a complete submission.

A large number of steamers and transports were preparing for sea in French ports.

The *Moniteur* announces the entire abolition of the visé for passports.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* affirms that confidence in the maintenance of peace appeared to be daily losing ground, and that the warlike preparations continued on a scale of great magnitude. The French garrison at Rome is shortly to be reinforced by two regiments of the line. Notwithstanding the assurances of peace, the *Daily News* Paris correspondent asserts his belief that there was no change whatever in the situation.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

Notwithstanding the hopes of some future aggrandizement in Italy, the influence of the Emperor of the French, and the attractions of his intended son-in-law, it is affirmed that *the King of Sardinia did not give his consent to the marriage of his daughter without much hesitation and some difficulty.* When the matter was first broken to him, VICTOR EMMANUEL was as much taken by surprise as the public has been on learning that it was concluded.

The uncertainty of affairs in France, the possibility of future changes—for nothing is impossible—and the inconvenience that might arise to Sardinia, owing to a variety of causes too numerous to be detailed, were urged. Of the sentiments of the Princess CLOTILDE little is said. A refusal on her part was, I dare say, never taken into account. The connection with the Imperial family of France will doubtless be compensated by future advantages, and this ambition may reconcile the Piedmontese INFANTA to her new condition. The Prince is intelligent and liberal, and, so far as this ought to have weight, he is the son of a father who was a King, and of a mother who was of royal race.

The rumor circulates again to-day of the probable accession of M. DE PERSIGNY to office, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Some days ago the same report prevailed, and, as it indicated a pacific policy, and, consequently, the maintenance of the alliance with England, it was well received here particularly when, in spite of a good deal of wild talk, that alliance is considered necessary to this country. But I believe the rumor to be unfounded, not only for the reasons previously alleged but also from the fact that, even with the difficulties actually existing, the Government cannot disengage itself from those who exercise so much influence on public affairs, and who have been the source of blunders since the conclusion of peace in 1856.

In spite of the less warlike aspect of affairs for two or three days past, we are still told that the preparations are continued, and that at the War Office here few or none breathe a doubt of hostilities for the Spring. But, as the fact of the preparations at Toulon is too patent to be denied, they are intended, it is said, for Senegal, Algeria, and China. Confidence in the maintenance of peace appears to be returning slowly and uncertainly. There are some things that would render war improbable. The evidence is conflicting, but it is some ground of hope that war is unpopular in France, and I am assured that even the heads of the army are not those who are the least opposed to it.

A semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel* announces the termination of the diplomatic difficulty excited by the projected intervention of Austria in Servian politics.

NAPLES.

The amnesty, lately granted to sundry political prisoners in Naples, had been so modified as to require their banishment to America. An edict provides that all persons taken in any flagrant attempt against the safety of the State shall be immediately tried by a Council of War.

On Thursday, the 20th, a telegram announced that the King of Naples was seriously ill, and on the following day the London *Morning Post* published a dispatch from its Paris Correspondent, stating that a dispatch had just reached Paris from Vienna, and announcing that the King died on the morning of the 20th. No other journal had the news, and the report still lacked confirmation when the *Asia* left Liverpool. The leading article of the *Post* said:

"Death has quitted his busy occupation in the dungeons of Naples to strike at the door of the palace. FERDINAND the Second expired yesterday. The telegram comes with a sudden shock. The King is ill—the King is dead. Such are its rapid announcements. He was but 49 years of age. He is struck down in the prime of life—in the plenitude of despotism—at a moment when his eldest son, the Duke of CALABRIA, was on the point of celebrating an auspicious marriage."

BANISHMENT OF POERIO AND HIS COMPANIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies has been inaugurated by a decree promising liberty, and by another decree establishing Councils of War for the trial of persons acting against the internal tranquillity of the State, and taken in the fact. It was communicated in private to the prisoners of Montesarchio last Sunday, and to the persons confined in the other prisons in the same way. The intention to transport them to a foreign and a distant country was protested against by the prisoners, and the protest, as I hear, was sent to His Majesty, but all in vain. Before leaving Caserta the Royal will was intimated, that before the return of the King all the political prisoners should be sent out of the kingdom. To-morrow, then, in all probability, POERIO and his companions will have passed from Montesarchio, at a distance from Naples, to Pozzuoli, where they will be permitted to see their friends before leaving. The *Firamosca* and another steamer, which has had her guns taken out of her, will touch at Pozzuoli and take these unhappy men on board. After ten years in prison and in irons, under the deceptive and lying tale of a commutation of punishment, these men will be forcibly and illegally taken out of their country, and transported to a distance of several thousand miles from their homes! *I am told that their destination will be the United States*, and there is a reason for believing that as a matter of courtesy the Neapolitan Government has communicated its intentions to the Minister of the United States, who, as the Minister of a free country, is not in a position to enter into a treaty with any other State either to receive or reject emigrants. Perhaps this is a fact of which it will be difficult to persuade the Neapolitan Government, but such information as Mr. CHANDLER could communicate he, doubtless, has communicated. As to the existence of the Provincial Commissioners in New-York and other commissions which watch over the state of the emigrants, I do not know whether I may rely upon an impression that I have received from a person affecting to be well-informed, but, if so, the *Neapolitan Government will not allow its subjects to be a burden on the Government of the United States.* I state these things from a desire to be strictly impartial, though I do not see that, even if true, they can alter the state of things, or convert what I cannot but consider a violation of law and right into a generous or politic act. I need not say that the prisoners of Montesarchio are in a deplorable state of mind on finding that after 10 years in prison and in irons they are to be transported to the States of America—some broken down in health, some penniless, most leaving friends behind them. *The friends of humanity anticipate a warm and generous reception for these outcasts from their native land among the free citizens of the United States.* They will doubtless make every effort to alleviate their sufferings, but still the act of the Government is the same; it is violent—it is cruel—it is illegal. POERIO and his friends wear their chains up to this hour. The commutation of their punishment was read to them on the 9th inst., and was signed on the 27th of December, notwithstanding which, by the express order of the Inspector General of the Bagnio, they have not been relieved of their chains. NISCO, by a special act of grace, has been permitted to return to Munich, there to reside with his wife's friends. If I have spoken strongly of the treatment of the 91 condemned prisoners named in the act of grace, what shall I say of the deportation of a hundred men or more, confined in Santa Maria Apparente, to America—of men who have never been even interrogated by a Police Inspector, or tried or condemned? With equal right the authorities might sweep the streets of Naples, and send of all whom they might find into forcible exile. What have the prisoners in Santa Maria Apparente done? Nothing. There is not a charge against them, and yet they will be taken and put on board a vessel, and sent, at this inclement season, across the Atlantic. It is needless to say that the impression produced on all minds here by what is being done, is of the most painful kind; and the consequence remotely will be fraught with danger. There is a general disgust felt at the acts of the Government; and what ought to be a season of rejoicing is, to say the truth, a season of apprehension and mourning.

SARDINIA.

Prince NAPOLEON continued at Turin. He had held a review of 1,000 veterans of the Grand Army. Among the patriotic shouts by the veterans and the crowd assembled were "*Vive l'Allianza!*" (the alliance) and "*Viva Italia!*"

The preparations for the marriage of Prince NAPOLEON (says a Paris letter, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels) are going on actively. The *corbeille* of the young bride more particularly excites curiosity. A dress and shawl of Alençon lace of great value; three India shawls of extraordinary beauty; and the diamonds of the Princess CATHERINE of Wurtemberg, which were stolen in 1815, but afterwards found or repurchased by the family, will form some of the objects composing the marriage offering of the prince. A magnificent diamond necklace is spoken of as a present from the Empress, and some blue fox and other valuable furs from the Princess MATHILDE.

The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion respecting the modification of the law concerning the National Guard.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the belief in coming war was decidedly on the increase.

Subjoined is the address of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, agreed to on the 15th, in reply to the speech from the throne:

"SIRE: The Chamber of Deputies, animated by your approbation and your counsels, hastens to return you those thanks which are alone worthy of you, by seconding vigorously and unanimously the elevated designs which you have matured for the good of the nation. The measures which your Majesty has announced for the reorganizing the magistracy and for giving greater strength to provincial and communal liberty are to us a new pledge of the wisdom with which your Majesty knows how to reconcile a firm discipline in civil matters with the rights of liberty. Such wisdom will certainly be more than ever necessary in the grave and difficult times which have of late perhaps become more aggravated, and for which you have thought fit to prepare us, by exhorting us to hope well for our country, and to draw a happy augury for the future. You have a right, Sire, to look hopefully at what may chance to come, for your people, in pondering over the important events of the last ten years, know by experience that your voice has never misled them, even when, a prey to grief, you recommended resignation, or asked for sacrifices the necessity of which was not at first apparent. At present, Sire, your voice, influential and respected among all civilized nations, magnanimously expressing pity for the woes of Italy, will certainly revive the memory of the solemn promises which have as yet remained without fulfilment, and at the same time will tend to calm down blind impatience, and will uphold among the populations a firm confidence in the irresistible force of civilization and the power of public opinion. If these consolatory thoughts and this appeal to public reason were to draw down perils or menaces on your sacred head, the nation—which venerates in you its sincere and straightforward prince, and looks on you as the powerful interceder with the various European Cabinets for the cause of liberty—which beholds all the anger of factions give way before the great example of your fidelity—which knows that in you and by you at last has been found the secret, lost for so many centuries, of Italian concord—the nation, we say, will to a man range themselves round your person, and show that they have again learned the ancient art of uniting the obedience of the soldier to the liberty of the citizen."

The reading of this address was greeted with the loudest cheers from every part of the Chamber, and even the Ministerialists themselves are said to have been surprised at the unanimity displayed.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* has obtained confirmation of the report that the Pope's nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy he will take refuge in Vienna.

Vienna Bourse firm and considerably higher. Accounts from Lombardy still speak of disaffection, but of no outbreak. Austrian reinforcements continued to pour in.

A letter from Rome, of the 7th, states that for two years the Papal Government has been demanding the departure of the French and Austrian armies of occupation, considering their presence unnecessary, and being desirous of reducing the war budget, which amounts to 11,000,000 francs for 16,000 men, while in Tuscany 17,000 men cost only 8,000,000 francs, the difference being attributable to the troops of occupation.

According to the advices from Rome, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was received by the Pope in a private audience, which was of very long duration. His lordship will soon return to London.

It is stated that the Austrians will declare a state of siege in the States of the Church.

LOMBARDY.

The *Official Gazette* of Milan had published an article endeavoring to weaken the sensation produced by an article in the Austrian *Gazette*, which announced a system of terror for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The accounts from Milan are far less exciting than of late, and it is asserted that the condition of affairs was never so bad as has been represented. Letters from reliable authorities assert that there was not the least chance of an insurrection. The story of soldiers fraternizing with the people and shouting "*Viva l'Italia*," and others of a like nature, are pronounced impudent fictions.

It was reported that the sending of troops from Austria had been suspended on account of the apparent tranquillity which prevailed.

The anti-Cigar demonstrations continued in the streets of Milan.

The commander of the Austrian troops had asked the municipality of Ferrara to provision the citadel, but the municipality refused.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations were to be immediately commenced in the London Money market for a loan of about £6,000,000 sterling for the Austrian Government. Baron BRENTANO, who visited England six years ago on a similar mission, was on his way from Vienna to London. The rate of interest is stated at 5 per cent.

The statements by German papers of a coming interview between the Emperors of France and Austria were considered in Paris as unworthy of credit.

The leading journals of Germany were exceedingly violent in their attacks on the French Government, and urged the necessity of a perfect understanding between Prussia, Austria and the German States.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that in Southern Germany there has not been such a political ferment since 1813. Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty were taking place whenever the Emperor's father appeared in public.

The Austrian Government had requested Tuscany to assist the Austrian forces with men and money in case of war. The Tuscan Ministers were divided in opinion.

PRUSSIA.

Count DE HATZFELDT, the Prussian Minister at Paris, died at Berlin on the 19th.

The Prussian Budget exhibits a considerable increase in the expenditures caused by the proposed development of the navy and the increased expenditure for the crown. No new tax, however, would be necessary.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss National Council had voted a credit of half a million in order to change immediately the guns of the whole Federal infantry into arms of percussion.

The National Council, after a very animated discussion, had rejected by a great majority the appeal of the Government of Geneva against the decision of the Federal Council concerning the Italian refugees.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Late advices from Corfu state that Sir JOHN YOUNG had summoned the Ionian Parliament for the 25th. Mr. GLADSTONE would open it as Provisional Lord High Commissioner. Hopes were expressed that, of the 40 deputies, 27 would be in favor of reform alone, without union with Greece.

Later advices from Corfu state that Mr. GLADSTONE had called together the deputies. The journals were publishing details of this conference. All the deputies asked for the revival of the treaties of 1815, and for the connection of the Ionian Islands to Greece. They all likewise refused to examine the proposed reforms, before a solution of the pending question.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 15th ultimo, state that the reports of an approaching war had caused a panic on the Bourse. The *Journal de Constantinople* had published a tranquilizing article.

The disturbances in the provinces surrounding Bagdad are reported to have become more serious.

MAZAI PACHA, the general commanding at Roustouk, and the second son of RESCHID PACHA, has just perished accidentally. He was taking a drive in an open carriage, when the horses dashed off at a furious rate, and the General was thrown out. He fell under the wheels of a heavily laden cart, which passed over his body and killed him on the spot. He was the brother of ALI GHALIB PACHA, who was lately drowned in the Bosphorus.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 12th instant, publishes an article stating that new conflicts have arisen between the Kaimacans, asserting that the state of affairs is particularly grave in Moldavia, and regretting deeply that the elections had not been adjourned.

Private letters announce that the disturbances in the provinces surrounding Bagdad become more serious. MEHEMET EEY will not return to Paris as ambassador.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 24 reached England on the 20th January. The correspondence adds little of moment to the telegraphic dispatch already published.

The news from Oude shows that the work of pacification was nearly completed.

The *Times* correspondent says that NANA SAHIB, forced to flight from Churde, thirty miles north of Baraitch, had fled to a jungle fort northwest of that place.

A telegram of Bombay news of Dec. 24 unimportant. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. ISMAEL KHAN, a rebel chief, had surrendered. Details of China news speak of short supplies and an advance in teas.

The defeat of TANTIA TOPEE by Brigadier PARKE was very decided. The enemy fought well, and sustained great loss. The rapidity with which TANTIA moved served to harrass the British troops.

No serious disturbances were expected from any quarter except Talamon, where a large number of Sepoys had shut themselves up. Other leaders, with their troops, were expected to join them.

The Bombay money market continued tight, and the Bank had raised its rate of discount 2 per cent. during the fortnight.

A large business was doing in Cotton goods, at advancing prices. Exchange, 2s. 1d.@2s. 1¼d.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to London, 20s ₱ ton; Liverpool, 15s.

RUSSIA.

A striking incident which occurred at Moscow is thus narrated in a letter, dated

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.

"A circumstance has just occurred at MOSCOW which has caused a very great sensation, not only in the capital, but in a great part of the Empire. The students of the University of Moscow hissed one of their Professors who had displeased them. The academic authorities resolved to punish the guilty, and gave orders to arrest those who had commenced the disturbance. In consequence of this resolution three hundred students waited on the Dean, and requested him to strike their names off the list of students of the University. This tumultuous manifestation gave a more serious character to the affair. The President of the College immediately apprised the Minister of Public Instruction of what had occured. At Moscow this movement was described as a political insurrection, but the Government was not alarmed by these reports. Such an incident would, under the previous reign, have become a good mine for commissions of inquiry, and would have caused show ers of decorations to fall on the zealous functionaries. When the Emperor ALEXANDER heard of what had occurred he merely sent M. KOWALEWSKI, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the Dean of St. Petersburg to Moscow. When these dignitaries arrived there they acted with the greatest moderation, in conformity with the instructions of the Emperor, and made a report representing the affair as a schoolboy's riot, and not an affair of State. The Minister recommended the students who had quitted the College to return, and gave them eight days to consider. During this period their passion cooled, and on the fifth day 160 students returned to the College. The others soon followed their example, and the Minister expelled only a few of the ringleaders. The Emperor has, by a ukase, organized a Railway Committee, to consider and report on all questions connected with railroads in Russia. The Committee, over which Count NESSELRODE is to preside, is composed of Count Strongonoff, Baron Meyendorf, Baron Lieven, and the Engineer Generals Gersfeld, Todtleben, Timachoff, Melnikoff, and Kerbedz."

Le Nord announces that a treaty of commerce and navigation between Russia and Great Britain was signed at St. Petersburg on the 12th.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Interesting and Comprehensive Summary of the Italian News.

From the London Times.

MILAN, Sunday, Jan. 16.

Anybody who inhabited Turin during the month ending on the 11th inst., and then transferred himself to Milan, must have felt rather surprised and amused at the striking discordance between what he heard in Piedmont and saw in Lombardy. Allowing him to be unprejudiced and of a rather incredulous turn—on his guard against Italian exaggeration and partisan misrepresentations—he still could not have been prepared to find the state of things here so different, in all outward and visible signs, from that which had been represented to him when in the Sardinian capital. He had probably read innumerable correspondence in the Turin papers representing Milan as on the verge of insurrection, and had been repeatedly assured by sanguine upholders of the Italian cause that it was with the utmost difficulty the people could be restrained from flying to arms and commencing a desperate struggle with their detested oppressors. He had heard of daring manifestations of popular feeling, of numerous collisions and street squabbles, of Austrian officers meekly enduring insult from an exasperated populace, of Austrian soldiers fraternizing with Italian patriots. Without implicitly crediting all these strange stories, he will probably have believed them to have more foundation than is left to them by his investigations on the spot. It is certain that for the last month or more the most alarming reports have been circulated concerning the state of Lombardy, and especially of Milan, Pavia, and one or two other towns; a large portion of those reports may have been invented or amplified by persons desirous to excite apprehension, and to convince Europe that revolution was ripe in Italy; but it is also positive that the sincere belief of many persons in Piedmont, who do not wish to deceive either themselves or others, is that things here have been, and are, in a much more dangerous state than is really the case. After many inquiries among persons of all parties, including some of the most decided anti-Austrians, I cannot but come to the conclusion that there is not the least chance of an insurrection at Milan. As regards the smaller towns and the rural districts, although there is doubtless a vast deal of discontent, especially on account of the conscription, nothing serious is to be apprehended there so long as the capital remains tranquil, and Milan was never quieter than it is at present.

The story which appeared in some foreign papers of soldiers fraternizing with the people and shouting "*Viva l'Italia!*" is an impudent fiction. I am assured, on most respectable Italian authority, that for a time the military did abstain a good deal from smoking in the streets, and that officers (*se sont laissés dire*) allowed themselves to be told to throw away their cigars, but I suspect the instances of their obedience were extremely rare. There is no doubt that orders were issued to the troops to be conciliatory and forbearing, and, as far as I can see, nothing can be quieter or less offensive than their deportment. They smoke, however, in the streets, just as they always did, but without any air of defiance or provocation. Considering that all the accounts I receive concur in estimating the garrison of Milan at 15 000 men at the very least, one sees surprisingly few soldiers in the central and more populous thoroughfares. Whether this be the result of arrangements made by the authorities I do not know, but the remark has been made by many besides myself. As regards the precautions taken by the Austrians, the only visible one is, that the Gendarmes, who ever since 1848 have been stationed by twos in different parts of the city, chiefly in the most crowded streets and squares, now carry their bayonets fixed instead of sheathed. From this we may infer that a renewal of the cowardly assassinations of soldiers and officers perpetrated six or seven years ago in the streets of Milan has been apprehended, or at least thought possible. The fortifications at the Tosa gate, the demolition of which had been decided upon and the materials even advertised for sale, are retained for the present, and a person informed me that he had seen one or two additional guns mounted upon them. With respect to the reinforcements of troops sent into Italy from Germany, the accounts are various, and, indeed, an estimate made one week may be incorrect the next, owing to frequent successive arrivals.

The general opinion, and the one to which, after a collation of various statements, I am disposed to attach most credit, is that nearly or quite 20,000 men have come down here, and that nearly as many have left this to take up quarters in the district between this and the Sardinian frontier. Small places have received garrisons such as they rarely before witnessed; thus, for instance, I am assured there are 1,500 men at the little town of Cuggiono, opposite to, and only a few miles from, Novara. This concentration of troops in the direction of Piedmont is doubtless partly intended to prevent the flight of conscripts into that country, but it may also be considered as in some sort a reply to recent hostile reports and demonstrations, and you will have learned before this reaches you that it has attracted the notice of the Sardinian Government and given rise to movements of troops on the other side of the Ticino. Besides infantry, I am informed that eight batteries of artillery have come to the Italian provinces. Some cavalry has also arrived, but in what strength I know not.

With respect to the quiet now existing here, it may be proper to say a word as to the reasons assigned for it. The increased military force and the calm, confident attitude of the authorities may be supposed to have something to do with it, and, in the same sense, importance is attached to the arrest of some 250 desperadoes, robbers, released convicts, and the most dangerous offscourings of Milan, who have been sent to Mantua to be kept under surveillance. These were the gentlemen, bearers of ready knives, and capable of any crime, who, under the mask of pretended patriotism, were ever at hand to profit by a disturbance. The city is well rid of them, and is the safer and quieter since their departure. With scarcely an exception, all the arrests made here have been of men of that class. *It is not, however, entirely to the riddance of those ruffians or to the arrival of troops that the Italians attribute the present tranquillity. It is rather, they say, the consequence of the French Emperor's words on the 1st of January, and of one or two other incidents, which showed the people that their cause was attracting the notice of Powers greater than their own, and that turbulence and precipitation would endanger their best interests.* "The aspect of the population of Milan," I was assured two days ago by a Lombard gentlemen of high position and great opportunities of observation, "was very recently ominous and alarming. There was a general uneasiness and apprehension abroad. Pains were taken, I am assured, to restrain and calm the people, through the agency of those among them who enjoy their confidence, and, from one circumstance or other possess influence over them—men who served in 1848, or played some subordinate political part, and who escaped notice, or have been since amnestied—men of greater energy and intelligence than their fellows, and who may be termed the non-commissioned officers of the revolutionary army. These men are docile to higher direction, and have lately done good service, as I am assured, in calming the irritation and passions of the multitude. Three incidents have lately produced a great effect here—namely, the announcement that GARIBALDI had been intrusted by the Piedmontese Government with the formation of an Italian Legion, the words of NAPOLEON to Baron HUBNER and the King of Sardinia's speech. I have placed them in the order of the degrees of importance I have generally assigned to them. GARIBALDI, as you have already been informed, told people of the commission he had received, and entered into details as to the mode in which the Legion was to be formed, organized, officered, &c., and declared he was going to Maddalena to sell his little property and prepare for the coming campaign. The Sardian Government did not admit the correctness of his statements, but set them down to GARIBALDI's bombastic vein, and its friends and confidants said that all that had been done had been to accept that adventurer's services in case the occasion should arise for availing itself of them. People have not the less remained convinced that GARIBALDI had good authority for what he said, and it is moreover thought that in revealing the particulars in question, he did no more than the persons who confided them to him in confidence secretly intended and expected him to do. The effect of NAPOLEON's strange New Year's day greeting to the Austrian Minister was very great here; the impression it produced was doubtless quite as profound in Lombardy as in Piedmont, and subsequent attempts to explain away the menace of the words have done but little to obliterate it. The King of Piedmont's speech was accepted as an identification of its utterer with the Italian cause, but I incline to think that many people here expected something more. If, however, any slight disappointment has been felt on that score, it is counterbalanced by the pretty general belief that the speech was stronger in its terms until it had received the prudent revision of the Emperor of the French. His submission to him is taken as a proof of the intimate coöperation of France and Piedmont, and as a guarantee of approaching war with Austria. *It is, doubtless, to the conviction of coming hostilities that is partly to be attributed the patient and prud

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Personal Sketches and Glimpses of Public Men at the Capital—Buchanan, Breckinridge, Houston, Jeff. Davis, Brown, Black, Floyd, Toucey, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday. Feb. 4, 1859.

The best point in the moral atmosphere of this city, is the bracing and sharpening effect which it at once produces on the weakest and most diffident vision. Meeting a lion alone on his own mountain is one thing, and entering a menagerie full of muzzled lions is quite another. The magnates of our District and County, the star-actors of our section and State, the grandees of whose achievements and speeches we have been hearing since a yard of cloth made a coat for us, all these we soon come to jostle against and converse with in parlors and at the dinner table, on terms not likely to reawaken our childish awe, under conditions (for the most part) not of a nature to foster our more mature and deliberate respect. Once and again, however, we find ourselves agreeably surprised and disappointed; the really great man towers up higher, and shows more admirable points the nearer we approach him; but for every *one* instance wherein this is the case, there will be dozens in which the sharp glance of penetration goes through an inflated wind-bag, with an effect deplorably collapsing and wilting to the object brought under personal notice. The best tonic for a nervous and bashful man, suffering tremors under contact with reputed giants, is to be plunged bodily into the moving waters of this "blowing-ground," where sperm whales and razor-backs, cachelots and all other spouters are eternally presenting the soft and exposed parts of their structure to any good harpooner who paddles his own canoe and spins his own line of thought with a self-possessed and continuous purpose. In this letter I propose commencing in a desultory way some sketches of our political *balænæ*,—some rough photographs of the spouting mammals, rather than any commercial specimens of the oils which each species is capable of yielding. If you find the outlines blurred and some of the features defective, let it be borne in mind that such creatures will not sit down and strike an attitude, with their right fins resting on a table and their left fins grasping scrolls of parchment, except when they are sure of a very friendly and flattering artist. I could not force their heads back between the steadying-prongs used in daguerreotype saloons; and therefore had to keep them looking me in the eye (as we do children) by pulling the strings of a gay puppet and whistling "Yankee Doodle" with perseverance.

And first, in deference both to age and rank, let me extract from the little portfolio in my right vest pocket a miniature of our beloved and illustrious ruler. It is sketched by no unfriendly hand; if not flattering it is unprejudiced; if not attractive that is not the sketcher's fault.

His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, is an old gentleman of some seventy years of age, standing six feet one or two inches in his undarned bachelor stockings, of florid and rather hectic complexion, and with hair white and glistening as the glass threads in the glass tails of the glass birds-of-paradise made in Barnum's Museum by an ingenious operator, and sold for twenty-five cents apiece to gaping children. His anxiety about the disputed line of Oregon has inclined his head to the left at an angle of fifty-four-forty-or-fight; and his left eye seems detailed from general service, and on permanent secret duty supervising the developments in Cuba. He lurches heavily to the left in walking, and simpers gossip with ladies through the left side of his not regular mouth. In dress he is somewhat of the diplomatic dandy; and the vast white linen kerchief worn round his neck is intended, I presume, as a statesmanlike encouragement to the flax-growers and linen-bleachers in the mighty prairies of the West. His manners are extremely courteous and affable, more especially to women, with whom he delights to converse on the small scandals and bohea gossip of the capital. There is something stately and mournful in his isolation, for I believe he has not one warm, familiar friend, (except perhaps the Penn, of Philadelphia, who are more like humble retainers,) on the surface of the footstool. Even his niece is addressed by him as "Miss HARRIET;" and priding himself on conscientious coldness, he gets along as best he can without either sympathy or consolation. Never has there been in the White House a more laborious occupant; he reposes no confidence even in his Cabinet officers, but insists on first reading every paper which they put before him for signature. He seldom leaves the house for exercise and air, but spends twelve or sixteen hours a day in discharging drudgeries of detail, which might much better be left to the care of subordinates in the departments. Again and again, on every possible occasion, he disavows with contempt and ridicule his supposed aspirations for a second term of office. "Two old men," he says, "myself and LEWIS CASS, if we live so long, will quit this city on the 6th of March, 1861, with much lighter and less burdened hearts than we bore with us on coming here." There is a pained sincerity in the tone of these avowals—a bitterness as of thwarted good intentions and misapprehended motives, which I cannot find it in my heart either to doubt or not sympathize with. In spite of all mental and bodily peculiarities, there is a grandeur of desolation in this old man's life; we cannot properly call him "a splendid ruin," for he is more suggestive in all aspects of an original chaos, in which the elements of strength and weakness, good and evil, have never been adjusted under domestic discipline and that confidence which is the most precious fruit of our family relations.

Next after JAMES BUCHANAN, and perhaps ahead of him in the personal curiosity which he excites, is General SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, who is much such a man as "Leather Stocking" might have become, had he lived to be near seventy years of age, and afflicted during the last half of his life with the Presidential itching. Tall, soldier-like and stately, halting slightly on one foot, clad in a leopard-skin vest, fur cap, and with an Indian blanket folded proudly round his martial shoulders, the hero of San Jacinto enters the dining-room of Willard's every day after the guests are seated, eats a hurried dinner at the table furthest from the door, and then stalks up the room again, pausing to converse at every table where he can see a friendly face. In this way the good, but not over-clever General, attracts a heap of notice; and if any lady sufficiently good-looking pays him the compliment due to courage and personal honor, he will promise her one of those queer little wooden figures which he whittles out during the debates in the Senate. "Released from the duties of State," he says, "I will return to my pasture lands in Texas—there feed my sheep and fold the white lambs to my bosom." Even in the personal vanity of such a man there is a touch of the sublime; and I am only sorry that General SCOTT is not in town at present, to have his somewhat similar portrait placed side by side with this rough penciling of the eccentric and gallant frontier-man, who is perhaps the last representative of a fast-disappearing race. Let me add, by the way, that General SCOTT is now engaged making an important innovation on the practice of all former Commanders-in-Chief. He is visiting subordinates in the most remote sections of the country, on the most apparently trivial details of the regular service; he cannot travel fast at his time of life, and so pauses a day or so at each prominent city, and finds it conducive to health to exercise his lungs on balconies and hotel stoops—just as he did during the famous Northwestern tour, in which the "rich Irish brogue and well-known accent of the German citizen" were put on fatigue duty every evening! In this case, you see, Mahomet goes to the mountain, without once asking the mountain to come to him; and the bitter wits of the place—including JEFFERSON DAVIS—make themselves and hearers not a little merry over the "mouse" which these parturient mountains are expected to disgorge at the proper time. For further particulars, inquire at the White House and War-Office, where this eccentricity is undergoing vigorous discussion.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, let me say, as his name has chanced to be incidentally mentioned, is by all odds the most brilliant conversationist it has ever been the writer's fortune to encounter. Thin, wiry, sharp-visaged, self-possessed and dyspeptic, with a voice very gentle and modulated, an address very pliable and courteous,—this great captain of the fire-eaters can spit fire with as much ease and quickness as DOUGLAS shows in spitting tobacco juice, and every epigram from his thin lips is fatal to the reputation of a lifetime. Never was the rapier of polished wit more dazzling or more mortal in its exercise. Name after name may be brought up in discussion, and every candidate for notoriety will stagger back with a silver minie-ball lodged in some tender part of his intestines. I think JEFFERSON DAVIS could speak well of his valet, and would have a kind word in private for every colored servant in his house.

Senator DOUGLAS—all facts, habits and appearances to the contrary notwithstanding—impressed me on the whole as the most gigantic intellect, next to WEBSTER'S, that your correspondent has at any time been placed in contact with. A general dwarfing process takes place amongst all surrounding competitors, and the shadow of the massive brow stretches far over every scene in which the great Democratic rebel uplifts his vigorous and shaggy head. But that DOUGLAS is not a loveable man, we are told by infallible instinct; and that he is a beaten man—so far as relates to the next Presidency—he would sometimes seem to be convinced himself. The correspondence with FITCH has injured him; and there are sacrifices to be made by all who aspire to dominion over their fellow men, which he does not seem willing, or is not able, at the present time to make. His good and beautiful young wife, at her ball last night, remained seated while receiving her too numerous guests. From this it may be inferred, I am told, that the Little Giant will have other and pleasanter solicitudes before the commencement of the Presidential contest.

Speaker ORR has been lately with you in New-York, but some of your country readers may not have seen that solid chunk of jollity, good humor and good living, standing fourteen inches higher than DOUGLAS, Falstaffian in configuration, rubicund in feature, merrily philosophical in the twinkle of his two black-beaded eyes,—a man to speak well of every one, and never to scold a human except his cook, when a favorite joint is not done to his palate,—courteous and just in all personal relations with political enemies, but too easily yielding to the dictates of party-power in his official acts,—there are few men in this city more amiable as boon companions, more faithful as sympathizing friends, more sensitive in points of personal honor, or more unfitted (as much by virtues as by faults) for the stormy arena of political discussion and embroilment. As a presiding officer—except when the White House screws are worked by a full Cabinet crank—he is thoroughly impartial in his decisions, and courteous in their statement. Should the pressure before alluded to make him unjust to any gentleman to-day, he will be not only willing but eager to meet the injured party at Bladensburg next morning.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE stands deservedly high in public estimation, and has the character of a man slow to form resolves, but unceasing and inexorable in their fulfilment. About 40 years of age and in the neighborhood of six feet high, well-proportioned, dark haired, dark eyed—with bilious complexion and a closely-shaven face—his mouth is indicative of a firm, deliberate will, and his head of well-balanced thoughtfulness. That he was the "power behind the throne" during PIERCE'S Administration, is tacitly admitted; and that he is just now beginning to exercise an important influence on BUCHANAN'S course, to me, at least, seems equally clear. Our well-beloved JAMES was jealous at first of the man who had rescued Kentucky from Whiggery, and carried even the Ashland district in the teeth of the whole power and traditions connected with the name of HENRY CLAY; but as the Administration falls lower every hour in prestige and political consequence, the star of the Vice-President rises higher above the clouds and drifting scud—the one fixed point in the Administration sky, which may be steered by securely under all changes and variations of the popular trade-winds. It is understood that he is not a candidate for the succession, but he would be a very strong one if fairly entered on the track.

Governor BROWN, of the Cabinet, is a short, stout, very self-possessed and ready gentleman, about fifty years of age, and with a face finely suggestive of strength, talent and good nature. As a popular orator, somewhat in the spread-eagle line, he is one of the best in the country; and though his "Mount Pisgah" speeches might fail to convince the judgment, or satisfy the tastes of a jury of rhetoricians, they never *have* failed to carry along with them on their headlong and discursive current, the hearts and voices of the mass-audiences assembled under their immediate inspiration. With keen, deep-set eyes, a firm mouth and such a nose as NAPOLEON would have admired, AARON V. BROWN is one of the most influential members of the cabinet, and his position before the country stands guaranteed by an ample fortune. It is not known yet whether Mr. BROWN is to be regarded as a candidate; but we take it for granted that he would not refuse the nomination, if tendered in a proper spirit.

Senator CRITTENDEN is not a handsome man—not by any means; and if gifted in any remarkable degree by nature, as we have no reason to doubt, that capricious Goddess has taken special pains to conceal her jewel in his head. His forehead, almost hidden under a shock of silver hair, is both small and narrow; the cheek bones are very prominent, the mouth large and irregular, the nose without definite shape, and the whole expression intensely Celtic. I have heard that he is agreeable and sincere, very upright in his convictions of duty, and wielding a large personal influence by mere strength of character. On these points, I am not able to judge—never having had the pleasure of meeting him where his opinions could be freely expressed.

Secretary TOUCEY, of the Navy, has a very striking appearance and a powerful phrenological development. His forehead, half concealed under thin brown and gray curls, is massive and prominent; the eyes beneath it dark and somewhat wild-looking; the cheeks thin and sallow, speaking of midnight vigils at the desk; his figure is erect and tall; his dress extremely careless; and a big buff kerchief which he persists in wearing round his neck at night, is supposed in popular conjecture to be a revolutionary relic—probably patched together from the buff breeches and vest of some ancestor who fell in one of the battles with the Pottawotamies.

Secretary THOMPSON, of the Interior, looks a good deal like the captain of a North River sloop engaged in the conveyance of vegetables to your Fulton and Washington Markets. He is the youngest man in the Cabinet, and one of the most energetic, I make no doubt; but on this point your regular correspondents, probably, will be better able to inform you. His wife is one of the most agreeable ladies in Washington; one of the best-dressed, best-informed, and best-tempered ladies; admired and respected wherever known, and most loved wherever best known.

Attorney-General BLACK I only saw for a moment, and his face made no very particular impression. On ransacking the pigeon-holes of memory a second time, I find the following to be the *disjecta membra* of my hurried observations on him: "A portentous-looking man with a tremendous brown wig, evincing a persistent inclination to look solemn."

Secretary FLOYD is no more a favorite in general society than he is with the officers of the Army. Tall, large-boned, eagle-nosed, coarse and impassive, with a constant straining after repose when in mixed company, and every now and then a restless glance over his shoulder, such as Moses might have cast when burying that Egyptian in the sand. The Secretary's present scheme of reorganizing the general staff and consolidating the engineer and ordnance branches, by which he would be given the patronage of ninety lieutenancies and six brigadier-generalships,—this scheme, he may as well be informed, is not one which he will be *permitted* to put in operation. He trod on my toe at HOOVER'S last Tuesday evening, and spilt a plate of chicken salad over my wife's velvet dress.

Senator HUNTER, the man most talked about at present as the Democratic candidate for the succession, is well worth a notice. Stout and of middle height; a middle-aged man also, with dark sleek hair, closely shaven face, good Roman features; he has well-arched eyebrows with dark eyes beneath, a strong square chin and very commendable neatness in his black, priestlike clothes. His eyes when at rest, have a sleepy look, but can be kindled into great vehemence and life. In conversation he is voluble, frank, courteous and full of strong points in support of each position. If made President it is thought he would be merciful to the Indians, for whom he feels deep compassion and not a little sympathy.

And now enough, surely, of these blowing and spouting mammals for the present. You have quite a gallery in this paper; and the likenesses have much truth in them, though not so flattering, perhaps, as those in BRADY'S gallery on the Avenue. Next week—if not poisoned meantime by the concentrated extract of dead kittens which they call "water," here—I will send on to you another batch of these harum-scarum outlines, which you may publish if you please, or tear up if you please. Should any one ask you the author's name, please refer him at once to your obedient

NOBODY.

The Street Commissioner's Report.

Street Commissioner SMITH has transmitted to the Common Council a report of the business transacted in his Department since the cutting of the Gordian difficulty between MESSRS. CONOVER and DEVLIN, by the appointment of Mr. EDWARD COOPER, on the 19th of last April. The report is vigorous and condensed, full of important suggestions, and bold in its expositions of the obstacles which still stand in the way of making this Department all that could be desired. The immense and varied business under the Street Commissioner's charge, involves, we are told, an annual expenditure of about three millions of dollars, and affects nearly every interest in the City—the property-holders, in relation to street-openings, and street improvements; the merchants and shipmasters, in relation to wharves, piers and slips; and all ranks, ages and classes, in the important services of the Fire Department, bureau of lamps and gas, repairs and supplies to public buildings, and the regulation of public parks and places under proper management.

The state in which Mr. COOPER found the department is pleasantly recited in the following paragraph, which we take the more pleasure in copying as it does justice to a gentleman who certainly, during his tenure of office, deserved well of the City, and did much, with the assistance of the present Street Commissioner (then Deputy) to start this branch of the public service again on a fair and economical footing:

"On the 20th of April last, at the time Mr. EDWARD COOPER took charge of the Department, the business was in a state of confusion and disorder bordering on chaos—the result, in part, of defective laws, of ignorance and neglect, and of designing fraud: and in part owing no doubt to the fact that for six months or more there had been no recognized Street Commissioner, and consequently very little business done regularly by this Department during that time. The auditing office was entirely inadequate, and several of the Superintendents had no offices and no records of their business. Notwithstanding the fact that there were ten separate bureaus in this Department, hundreds of applications in reference to details of unimportant routine business, properly belonging to the different bureaus, were brought daily direct to the Street Commissioner. Amongst other things were a large number of bills for work done or supplies furnished during the time that the office was contested, nearly all of which were irregular, and some fraudulent—the whole amounting to more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Most of those claimants, as well as other persons having business with the department, insisted upon seeing the Street Commissioner, and discussing day after day their own especial grievances. There were something like one hundred and fifty contracts for street improvements, involving large interests to property holders, contractors and the City—the Corporation acting as Trustee with limited powers. *These contracts, with scarce an exception, were found to be irregular, very many of them illegal, and some fraudulent.* The routine business had in part, allowed to lie over, and came crowding into the office. In this condition of things Mr. EDWARD COOPER at once recognized the necessity of a radical change in the whole department. He adopted a system of accounts for the transaction of all new business of the office, and at the same time commenced collecting information from every available source in reference to the existing condition of work and accounts, by contract or otherwise, which had been for years in progress and were still lying unsettled. New ordinances for the government of the department were prepared, (See proceeding of the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 22, 1858,) and every effort was made to establish the whole business upon a proper basis. Much had been done towards the accomplishment of this purpose before Mr. COOPER retired from the office, but this object has not yet been fully attained, nor can it be until certain important changes are made in the City Charter and laws."

The beauties of the old contract system are done justice to in a very few words, and placed in agreeable contrast with the precautions taken since the ejection of Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN from the rich placer and auriferous gulches of the Street Department, as formerly administered:

"At the time Mr. COOPER came into possession of this office the contracts were made in a book of printed forms, the blanks left for prices being filled in with figures only, instead of being written out in words. *These figures, in very many instances, had evidently been altered;* and in no case, for several years back, were any of the contracts signed by the Street Commissioner. The contractors, it is understood, were not furnished with copies of their contracts; and in some cases, as I am informed, they signed in the book as they were told to do, without knowing what instrument they were signing. Under the system as amended, since the 20th of April last, all contracts are now made in triplicate, all prices and amounts are written out in full, and each of the triplicates is signed both by the Street Commissioner and contractor. One of these original contracts is then transmitted to the Comptroller, to form a check upon his payments; one is filed in this office, and the third is given to the contractor, so that he may always have before him the terms and specifications for his work. A certified copy is also filed in the office of the bureau having immediate superintendence of the work."

The system of payments adopted by Mr. COOPER, on the suggestion of Capt. SMITH, is substantially the same as that introduced under Mr. GUTHRIE'S Administration as the finance system of the Bureau of Construction attached to the Treasury Department of the Federal Government. By means of triplicate requisitions, vouchers and receipts, three distinct sets of original papers relating to each financial transaction are on file in three different offices, and the chances for irregular payments, whether accidental or fraudulent, are thus placed almost beyond the limit of a supposable probability. Three wholly distinct sets of officers and departments must make the same mistake, or be influenced in the same manner, before an irregularity can run the gauntlet and escape.

"The system," says the Street Commissioner, "adopted for the transaction of business, the keeping of accounts, and making payments, is this: The Superintendent of the Bureau having charge of a particular kind of work, or the furnishing of supplies, makes to the Street Commissioner a written report, setting forth the facts in the case and his recommendation thereupon. If approved, the Street Commissioner or Deputy certifies to the necessity of the expenditure, as required by the charter, and orders the work to be done, or the supplies to be furnished. The Superintendent, after the execution of the work, or the delivery of the articles, examines the bill rendered to him, and, if it is found correct, he has triplicate vouchers made out in regular printed form, on each of which the account is copied. *The original bill is filed in his office, and the triplicate vouchers, certified by him, are transmitted to this office.* If approved, they are certified by the Street Commissioner or Deputy, entered in the books of this office, and a requisition upon the Comptroller is then drawn by the Street Commissioner for the amount of the voucher. The requisition, with triplicate vouchers appended, is then sent, with letter of transmittal to the Comptroller, by whom a warrant upon the treasury is drawn in favor of the party to whom the money is due, and this warrant is given to the party upon signing *a receipt for the amount upon each of the triplicate vouchers. The Comptroller retains one of the receipted vouchers, and sends the other two to this office, one of which is filed here and the other is transmitted to the office of the bureau under which the expenditure was incurred.* These triplicate vouchers form the basis of the whole system of payments and accounts, and in themselves are a record of all the money transactions of the department, of which there is *a complete file of original papers in the office of the Comptroller, in this office and in that of the bureau under which the work was done.* It will be seen by this that no payments are made by this department. Neither the Street Commissioner nor other officer of the department handles any of the public money, other than their own salaries—with the exception of the chief clerk, who has a small account for postage, &c., amounting last year to $89 58."

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the Charter requires that all forms of contract, before signature, shall be approved by the Corporation Counsel; and that all awards of contract must be confirmed by the Common Council before having legal effect. These two necessities, as might be expected, lead very often to great and extremely inconvenient delays, wholly beyond the control of the Street Department to remedy. As to the detail business of the office, the Superintendents of the various bureaux are required to furnish monthly reports

"Stating the amount and kind of work done or supplies furnished and the cost thereof, the amount of the appropriations in each case, what has been expended, and the balance on hand, together with a return showing all the public property in their possession. It is intended that the books in the various offices shall be kept in such manner as to show plainly the exact condition of all the business of the department."

The Street Commissioner asks that appropriations for his Department

"Be made in such manner that the money can be drawn on the requisition of the Street Commissioner only. This is of vital importance, and until it is done there can be neither regularity nor certainty in the business of the department, nor can *any one be held responsible for appropriations against which more than one person is allowed to make requisitions.* As the charter now stands—and in this respect it is perhaps correct—no expenditures can be legally incurred for any purpose beyond the amount included in the tax levy for the year, without especial authority from the Legislature. The consequence is, that when an appropriation is exhausted that particular kind of expenditure must cease, or if incurred must be done in direct violation of law. The remedy for this evil of appropriations exhausted before the termination of the year which they are intended to cover, will be found in a change of the fiscal year. Let the financial year commence on the 1st of July, and in that case appropriations which were found to be insufficient, owing to unforseen necessities arising, or fresh work being ordered to be done by the Common Council, could be increased by application to the Legislature, if necessary for the interests of the City."

These suggestions, we have reason to believe, are now under consideration at Albany, and it is probable that the relief asked for may be granted before the close of the present session. As a specimen of very plain and strong speaking on a variety of important points, take this extract from the report before us, which is the last we shall have room to make. Having stated the main difficulties encountered in the ordinary discharge of business, Captain SMITH thus opens a kind of general fire on the abuses and mistakes of our State and Municipal law-makers:

"When the changes recommended by this department shall have been adopted, much will be accomplished towards securing regularity of business, and *immediate personal responsibility on the part of executive officers.* I do not hesitate to say that until these changes are made the business of this department cannot be properly conducted. In this connection it is proper to add that, in my judgment, the population, commerce and public business interests of this City have largely outgrown the present form of City government, causing an amount of confusion and irresponsibility in the public business which might be regarded as little less than a direct temptation to commit fraud. To prevent these frauds special sections were introduced into the charter and ordinances, evidently with the intention of making officials, supposed to be dishonest and incompetent, 'capable and honest.' Has the remedy been successful? Let the recent developments of fraud and embezzlement—the doubtful validity of many assessments—the great increase in the tax levy from year to year, and the inefficiency with which business has been done in many departments, answer. *The charter and laws should be based on sound principles, and adapted to what the City is now and will become, rather than upon what it was and what it needed twenty or fifty years ago. Above all, let legislation, both in Albany and in this City, be founded upon the supposition that government officials are both honest and capable, and so arrange the checks and balances that anything to the contrary will at once be detected and traced to its source.* Let this be done if it is desired to improve the present system, which only trammels and fetters well intentioned and law abiding men, whilst others break through in every direction, and set all control at defiance. What can be expected when the laws are such that even the highest officials are often reduced to the alternative of either openly violating and overriding them, or putting a stop to the whole public business and exposing the property of the City to destruction? * * * * * * In view of the fact that no expenditure can be legally incurred unless included in the tax levy, it is very important that all should be asked for which may be necessary during the year. I respectfully beg leave, in calling your attention to this subject, to add that the constant applications made to your honorable body (the Common Council) during the current year, for expenditures for various purposes not included in the tax levy, are irregular, and that the action of the Common Council in granting such requests is often embarrassing to this department. As the charter stands, these applications should be made before the tax levy for the year is passed, and provision to meet them should be inserted therein.

Again: It is irregular, to say the least, for the Common Council *to accept work, audit accounts and pass resolutions directing the Comptroller to pay a specific amount for work done for the Corporation and charge the same to a specific appropriation which should be under the control of one of the heads of department.* Very large payments are made, too, out of specific appropriations upon judgments obtained against the City, often for work done or supplies furnished years since. These and other payments of a similar character would seem properly to form a part of the arrearages for the year, if there be no special provision made for their payment, rather than to be charged against appropriations made for particular purposes, which were intended to be extended under the control of one of the executive departments."

The Street Commissioner complains that at present he is not intrusted with sufficient authority for the prompt and efficient discharge of his duties, and asks that a larger discretion may be allowed him in certain matters of detail and routine. He then enters on a statement relating to the various Bureaux connected with the Department, showing unexpended balances on various appropriations amounting to within a few thousand dollars of half a million, and stating the total amount of payments since the 20th of last April at $584,866.16. For every shilling of this expenditure full accounts are rendered in three offices.

The Virginia Democracy Against the Acquisition of Cuba—A Strong Protest.

From the Richmond Enquirer, (Gov. Wise's organ,) Feb. 3.

* * The question is, will our European neighbors permit this acquisition when the joint efforts of England and France alone are sufficient to prevent it? We may safely assume that these two controlling powers will use every effort to prevent this transfer of territory, if they entertain a reasonable apprehension that it will probably endanger the permanency of their own dominion in the West Indies. Let us examine the grounds for such an apprehension.

If Cuba is to become a non-slaveholding State of the Union, there will exist no necessity, that we now perceive, for a further accession of territory in the West Indies—but if we are to take her in this shape, *we would much prefer to leave her where she is*—in the possession of Spain. According to the statistics of 1821, the total population of the Island was 1,207,230; *i. e.*, 565,560 whites, 204,570 free negroes, 436,100 slaves.

If, then, we can have Cuba only on the terms of taking her as a Free State, with a free negro population of at least 700,000, we repeat it, we believe, in all sincerity, that $120,000,000 may be much more profitably invested than in the purchase of the Island.

On the other hand, if Cuba is to be admitted as a Slave State, and slave property is to receive permanent protection there, we see very serious international difficulty in the way. This involves some explanation.

The present state of things in Cuba, if allowed to continue, *must eventuate in overrunning the Island with free negroes.* One of the great curses attendant on the African Slave trade, and one of the chief arguments against its restoration in the United States, is the fact that *it gives loose rein to Emancipation.* Such has been the case both in Cuba and in Brazil. A majority of slaveholders willingly sell one negro who has become naturalized in speech and habits, for a price with which three or four raw Africans can be purchased.

Hence the general practice of allowing negroes to buy themselves and their relatives or friends at moderate rates. Indeed, in Cuba, a contract between master and slave for such bargain and sale will be legally enforced. Emancipation is also facilitated by entire legal and social equality of races. Thus, the free negro population constantly increases, until strong enough effectually to assist a successful revolt among the slaves. The game was played out in Hayti and Jamaica. The process in the latter instance may be appreciated by reference to the fact, that, at this time, there are nearly ten free negroes for every white man on the Island.

The acquisition of Cuba by the United States would indeed check this mode of Africanising the Island, and the check would be the suppression of the African Slave-trade. *But it is doubtful whether even this would be sufficient to prevent universal emancipation in the course of a few years.* At least, very stringent measures would be required to insure the prevention. 40,000 slaves in immediate contact with 200,000 free negroes, presents at once a state of affairs very injurious to the value, and very precarious to the permanency of slave property. But, supposing this domestic difficulty to be surmountable, there are other difficulties of international importance in the way. On the south, Jamaica teems with a free negro population of three hundred thousand. On the north, the Bahamas present another horde of slaves, without masters, amounting to 15,000. On the East, the black despotism of Hayti offers at least 500,000 more. How long can slave property, in Cuba, endure this contact? and what remedy is there for it? Shall we take Hayti and make that a slave State also? Why, even if it were practicable to reduce SOULOUQUE'S subjects to Slavery, under other circumstances, there is further obstacle in the way. More than half the island is now in the possession of an independent white Republic. To persuade the Dominicans to annexation might be a practicable task; but they are all non-slaveholders, and would most probably prefer to come in as a free-soil State. Again, are we to snatch Jamaica and the Bahamas from Great Britain? We might as well commence a scheme for storming Gibraltar.

But there is another view of the matter, which at once demonstrates the utter impossibility of the immediate acquisition of Cuba. Until the Central American question shall be permanently settled, *it will be idle to dream of the acquisition of Cuba.* Such acquisition, if it could be effected, would, indeed, strengthen our hands for the Central American negotiation. But herein lies the exact difficulty. Both England and France are wide awake to the immense advantage in this connection which the acquisition of the island would afford us. And both nations are ready to give us war, before they will yield to us the preponderance in Central America, which seems to be the aim of not a few of our short-sighted law givers. It is folly to talk about "cotton" in connection with this matter. England can better afford to shut up every cotton mill in the British empire, and employ every operative in her army and navy in the prosecution of a terrible and unexampled war against a nation speaking her own language, than she can afford to yield her claim to a free passage across Central America and double Cape Horn indefinitely. Free, equal, uncontroled transit to the Pacific, is the one great national and commercial stake upon which her hopes of continued prosperity rely.

France is interested in the same manner, though, perhaps, not to the same extent. And the prospect of another offensive and defensive alliance, with Great Britain, will certainly become by no means distasteful to the French Government, because of prospective injury to British manufacturers. Moreover, if the acquisition of Cuba is, at this time, to be made the immediate *casus belli*, we may rest assured that Spain, Holland, Denmark and Sweden will eventually be added to the alliance against us.

If "manifest destiny" has indeed marked Cuba for future territorial acquisition by the United States, *then, in the name of peace, let us bide our time.* Whenever it shall become practicable and expedient to acquire the island, we must take it subject to great difficulties and perils and very grave responsibilities. It will then become our delicate task to reorganize its whole social and governmental system, by righting the accumulated wrongs of a century.

The attempt to cut the Gordian knot by an appropriation of $30,000,000, to be employed nobody knows how—a paltry demonstration, which will subject us to all the dangers attendant on an acknowledged *casus* of territorial seizure or diplomatic bribery, and yet only result in complicating and embarrassing Central American difficulties, and in unnecessarily and arbitrarily increasing the present rate of import duties—such a policy is, above all others, at the same time *the weakest and most derogatory to all the requirements of our national dignity and prospective interests.*

Southern Denunciations of the Proposed Purchase of Cuba.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, (Democrat.)

THE CUBA IMPOSTURE.—There never was a beggar with simulated ulcers more ingenious in devising fresh schemes of imposture than the present wretched cabal in Washington called an Administration. Their latest effort is worthy of all their previous attempts in the same line, and the reported acquiescence of several leading Senators in their plans to plunder the national treasury under the most infamous and ridiculous of pretexts, affords the strongest possible testimony of the utter debasement and profligacy at this day everywhere prevalent among the political factions of the Union. We here see in this sham, to purchase or steal the Island of Cuba, the real character of the imbeciles who have obtained possession of this Government and rule the truly great people of this nation; and the most obtuse cannot fail to comprehend how readily the most abominable, unjust, aye treasonable propositions may find supporters even in the Senate of the United States, when its purblind Presidential candidates see, or imagine they see, the way through them to the great object of all their hopes, aspirations and desires.

Than this Cuba humbug, no more ruinous, suicidal or villainous proposition was ever submitted to the country as a measure to benefit the South, for, as we have years ago conclusively shown, nothing in the future is more positively certain than that the acquisition of Cuba, without the legalization and reopening of the African Slave-trade, *must result in the utter annihilation of the institution on this continent within the brief space of twenty years or less.* No political proposition is more demonstrable than this, none more susceptible of proof irresistible, conclusive and irrefragable. Were it possible to purchase or wrest Cuba from Spain—of which intention BUCHANAN and his satellites are as innocent as doves—then such a measure, if contemplated at all by a political party, would necessarily originate with the enemies, not the friends or representatives, of Southern institutions. If GERRIT SMITH or WM. H. SEWARD were to submit the proposition and ask to have thirty millions of dollars appropriated, to be placed at the disposal of the most corrupt, inefficient and imbecile administration which has ever cursed or disgraced the country, the movement would be consistent if honestly set in motion, as it probably would be, and not for the benefit, special and exclusive, of a swarm of profligate, bad men, whose alliance and support Mr. BUCHANAN found necessary to secure his elevation and maintain him with some decent show of strength, if not of respectability—that is impossible—while there.

We do not deem it necessary to make an appeal to any local interest in opposition to the scheme of either robbing Spain of Cuba or of giving her an arbitrary price for it, although it must be clear to every one possessing the smallest quantity of common sense that *ruin could be the immediate consequence of its acquisition to the domestic Sugar interest.* If, however, this fact could be made more demonstrably evident to every man interested in the cultivation of the soil of Louisiana than it must be without such demonstration, still, if Cuba were essential to us for military, political or great pecuniary reasons, it would be right and proper and patriotic in us to disregard such reason and approve, from love of our country and devotion to its institutions and freedom, the policy of a measure essential to the safety, security and welfare of us all, however personally disadvantageous it might locally be. But no such necessity is forced upon us; no selfish feeling need be allowed to animate any one, for the question involved in the subject is not whether the sugar interest of Louisiana would be destroyed by the purchase o theft of Cuba from Spain, but *whether Slavery can exist upon this Continent after such acquisition, no matter how consummated, if unaccompanied by a re-opening of the African Slave-trade?* This is the question which presents, and the advocates of the acquisition of the island are bound to show, and must be required to show, whether or not the acquisition of Cuba will not carry with it, in the absence of any measure to authorize an importation of African labor, the annihilation of Slavery in these Southern States.

Is perhaps a moderate calculation to estimate the number of able-bodied adult slaves who could be profitably employed in Cuba, were it incorporated with this country, at one million of souls over the complement already there. Some have estimated the number at double this, some at fifty per cent. more, but none that we have seen have represented a smaller number as being adequate to its wants. Its climate is warm and salubrious, its soil unsurpassably fruitful, its agricultural capabilities enormous; can any one doubt, then, the consequences of such an addition to the demands for labor in our domestic markets, *fail to perceive the deplorable results to Southern domestic industry by such a competition?* Where are the laborers to be found that the Cuba infatuation would necessitate, except in the depopulation of these States, and the obliteration of Slavery in half a dozen of the largest, wherein it now exists? If any thing in the future can be more certain, we do not know it, and cannot imagine it, and yet there are many persons here who affect to see no difficulty growing out of the labor question, no derangement from irresistible competition, no ruin to Slavery by making it essentially and exclusively insular instead of continental. We do not purpose going into a minute examination of all the objections that might, with reason, be urged to the Cuban policy of many Southern men—persons honestly in favor of such a measure as the acquisition of the island—and who are not like BUCHANAN and his gambling confederates, who agitate the subject in order to have money placed in their hands to be employed in other and very different ways to the one thus ostensibly put forward.

At another time we may think such details necessary to a more perfect elucidation of the subject; at present we do not deem it necessary to do more than to call upon those Southern Senators in favor of the measure, and who have characters to lose, *to explain the labor branch of the subject, and to show how the acquisition of Cuba, unaccompanied by a measure to secure the perfect free establishment of the African Slave-trade, can result otherwise than in the utter destruction of Slavery upon the Continent of America.*"

The Conservative View of the Case.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

The proposition to place the sum of thirty millions of dollars at the discretion of President BUCHANAN, to be employed by him in facilitating the acquisition of Cuba, seems to find favor with nobody. Opposition journals such as the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Administration prints such as the Richmond *Enquirer* and Washington *States*, are equally hostile to the scheme. *We think with these exponents of public opinion, and hold that the proposed appropriation is useless, and that the object contemplated by it is impracticable.*

The public would not willingly behold the creation of a public debt of $30,000,000, unless for some momentous purpose which would yield advantages commensurate with so large an expenditure. It is not pretended that thirty millions of dollars can purchase Cuba. The prospect of possessing that Island by peaceful transfer for a consideration is dimmer and more distant than ever. The outgivings of the message have completely betrayed the shallow diplomacy of the President, alarmed and irritated Spain, rendered her ten fold more tenacious on the score of pride and punctilio, and aroused the latent hostility of France and England. There can be no doubt that in the present state of feeling of the Spanish Government, the most princely offer would be rejected contemptuously. No amount, however enormous and beyond the real value of the desired acquisition, would elicit from Spain aught save a haughty and peremptory refusal. We do not affirm that she would have been more tractable had a more skillful and silent system of tactics been employed, for we question whether Spain will ever consent to part with the Gem of the Antilles; but we do declare that *of all possible blunders of policy that could have been perpetrated, the most stolid and supreme was that of wounding the susceptibility and arousing the indignation of a people whose pride is in the inverse ratio of their wealth and power,* by coolly informing the world at large that we have a right to take Cuba, but that in our infinite generosity and condescension, we intend to pay a good round sum for that island. The consequence of so deplorable a piece of imbecility was obvious to reflecting minds, and we see it in the inflexible temper exhibited by Spain, and in the stern and unqualified resolution displayed to decline treating on the subject.

With such gloomy auspices before us, well may we ask what possible object is to be fulfilled by the contemplated appropriation? It is certainly insufficient to purchase Cuba—if this were at all a feasible project. It is far more than enough for any ordinary negotiations touching upon the question. For what purpose then is it needed? Peradventure—as is suggested by a Northern journal—to bribe the Spanish Minister into listening to the scheme. We hardly think that even this disgraceful policy would be likely to succeed. The tone of public reprobation respecting the proposed purchase is so decided in Spain that, presuming the dignitaries of the kingdom might feel disposed to finger Uncle Sam's gold, there is not one of them who would venture to incur the unmitigated odium and punishment which such treachery would inevitably involve. The advocacy by any member of the Cabinet, or the Cortez, of the sale of Cuba would brand the imprudent author with an ineffaceable stigma of obloquy.

But there are other insuperable objections to the measure. The country is far from reposing in the President that unlimited confidence which could alone justify the intrusting of thirty millions to his discretion.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 66, 95, 101, 82, 83, 84, 57, 58, 60, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Same as yesterday, with the following additional Nos.: 1461, 277, 199½, 522, 385, 474.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1 to 9, 13 to 21, 23, 24.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 209, 371, 372, 223, 229, 314, 323, 165, 146, 383, 404, 408, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 418, 422, 423, 67, 3.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 252, 261, 276, 277, 278, 279 to 284, 286, 287, 289, 291, 292. *Part II.*—Nos. 185, 214, 235, 243, 246, 250, 252, 268, 269, 270, 273, 274, 275, 143, 208.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray et al.*—This case has been before tried. The facts are, that on the 5th of July, 1855, the schooner *Pedee* sailed from Aspinwall for New-York, with a cargo of skins, hides, &c. On the second day out, nearly all on board became affected by the Chagres fever, and for sixty days the vessel was at the mercy of the winds and waves. She was blown into Darien, a port upon the coast of the Spanish Main, and afterwards got into the port of Carthagena, some 500 miles from Aspinwall. After her arrival the hides, &c., were discovered to be filled with worms and bugs, and a survey was called by the consent and advice of the United States Consul, and it was decided that the hides were too much spoiled to be taken to New-York, and must be sold. They were sold accordingly. The plaintiffs now claim that there was no necessity for the sale, and demand the full value of the goods as shipped.

Edgar & Ogden for plaintiffs; John Sherwood for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

SUIT BETWEEN RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church vs. *The New-York Young Men's Christian Association.*—The usual throng in the Marine Court on the first day of term was somewhat increased to-day by the attendance of witnesses and parties interested in this cause, which is an action brought by the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church against the Young Men's Christian Association, to recover rent for the Church building; used, it is alleged by the Association, for holding the famous noonday prayer meetings held during the late revival. Quite a crowd of members of the two corporations were in attendance, to give evidence or watch the proceedings. The cause was not reached, however, and was finally adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court of General Sessions for the February term was opened, yesterday, by the Recorder. The Calendar is unusually heavy, thirty-eight cases having been undisposed of, belonging to the January term, when Judge RUSSELL occupied the Bench. These neglected cases, with many more, that will occupy the immediate attention of the Grand Jury, will be promptly attended to during this term of the Court. Among the most prominent cases are, for murder, Michael J. Forrest, for killing Christopher Goff; Jean Bosquet, for killing Martino de Santez; and Daniel Fox, Charles Moore and Abraham D. Thompson, for killing a man at Harlem, while on a target excursion. The other murder trials, of which the case of STEPHENS, the alleged wife-poisoner, is one, will be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. JOHN KEHOE and JOHN HAYS will be tried in the General Sessions, before the Recorder, for the manslaughter of MICHAEL TUOMEY. Of cases of arson, burglary, grand larceny, and other crimes, there are rather more than the usual number pending for this term.

The following gentlemen were, yesterday morning, impanneled as a Grand Inquest:

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Foreman.
John Aiken. Jas. S. Aspinwall, Joseph Applegate, Lewis K. Bridge, Samuel W. Bass, Sam'l H. Cornell, John Commerford, James G. Deforest, Edward Fletcher, Robert S. Hone, Edw'd C. Johnson, Wm. F. Prout, George D. Phelps, Barnet L. Solomon, Moses B. Taylor, George M. Wheeler.

After the administration of the oath, the Recorder delivered the following important charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It becomes my duty to call your attention to such topics relative to the administration of criminal justice as may be most expedient to aid you in the task of initiating proceedings in order to secure the peace of society and the protection of its members. Upon your actions mainly rests the responsibility of giving efficiency to the laws for the maintenance of good order and the repression of vice, and I am convinced that you will second any suggestion that you may deem adapted to attain these ends. It may be objected that your business is solely to deal with the laws as you find them, and that you have nothing to do with endeavoring to make the laws what they ought to be. This I conceive to be erroneous, and I would ask that you would exert your influence for the amelioration and improvement of our criminal jurisprudence.

The circumstance to which I would call your attention is the great disparity which exists in the character of sentences, sometimes altogether disproportioned to the nature of the offences. Of that class of hardened criminals who are most desperate and determined in their opposition to the laws, the large majority who are arraigned, come before the Courts on charges of burglary in the third degree. The maximum punishment for this crime is five years' confinement in the State Prison. These criminals, as a class, are brutal and hardened, and many of them are restrained neither by conscience, shame or fear. There is another class who have been induced to go astray, through the influence of improper associations or the temptations of want. Many of these are brought up on charges of passing counterfeit notes, or other grades of forgery in the second degree, the lowest punishment for which is five years' confinement in the State Prison. Very frequently these offences are committed by the young in crime, if not in years, and they are often made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, regardless alike of previous good character, or the fact of its being the first offence, or even the promise or reasonable prospect of reformation.

Very often the originator and planner of the crime escapes, or if detected, he receives only the same measure of punishment as is imposed on those whom he has almost compelled to become his instruments and accomplices in guilt, or duped into the commission of the offence.

Such inequalities in the grade of punishment, and the temptation of its recipients, have long been apparent, and they engender a species of contempt for the laws which thus tolerate what the dullest intellect must regard as an injustice. The whole of the law relating to the apportionment of sentences should be revised, so that a larger discretion may be reposed in the magistrate whose duty it is to fix the term of imprisonment.

Unless this be remedied, great injustice may be done both to individuals and the community. Many cases arise where a short term of imprisonment might very properly be assigned, and the result would be, the rescue of numbers of unfortunate young persons from the paths of crime, but the requirements of the statute now leave the Judge no alternative but to pass sentence in accordance with its provisions. Next to the protection of society, the reformation of the offender should be kept in view, and if many of the crimes now punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison were, in the discretion of the Judge, punished by committing the accused party to a penitentiary, this desirable end could be effected in a majority of cases. There is but a small chance, if, indeed, any, of reforming criminals who have ever been confined within the walls of a State prison, while experience continually shows that the less severe, because less infamous, punishment in a penitentiary, will effect every aim of justice without affixing to the unfortunate the life-long disgrace, which, like the brand of the galley slave, attends the infliction of the former punishment. Such changes and modifications in the graduation of punishment are imperatively demanded, and they would undoubtedly tend to diminish those frequent and importunate applications to the Executive for pardons, by which, though some cases of hardship may be remedied, many of the worst criminals escape with a comparative immunity for the most flagrant offences, and a degree of uncertainty and laxity attaches to the administration of the law not calculated to increase that wholesome respect for its power which is one of the best safeguards of the community. Unless punishment is made more certain and prompt than it is now, our laws will lose in a great degree their efficiency. I would also call your attention to the numerous delays and the increasing complications which seem of recent years to have been grafted on the practice prevailing in criminal cases, whereby through the agency of political influence, or that obtained by money, bad men are enabled for years to baffle all attempts to bring them to the punishment due to their crimes. It is only necessary to refer to what is notorious, the motions from Court to Court, the stays of proceedings on matters of trivial import, appeals, and various other legal contrivances, by which the substantial ends of justice are delayed, and even frustrated. These legal devices are carried on until all interest in the case subsides, or the required legal proof is destroyed by the removal or death of the witnesses, or their being corrupted or tampered with. While a fair trial should be secured to all, both high and low, rich and poor, it is too often the case that wealth can transform the terrors of such an ordeal on the most serious charges into a mere farce.

In all cases where the principal witness is a non-resident or is detained in custody, (which latter circumstance often prevents a complaint being made,) there should be a provision secured for a summary trial. Instances are not of unfrequent occurrence where the complainant is incarcerated for many months awaiting the trial of a criminal who may have inflicted the most serious injuries, and is out on bail. Thus, the very act of making a complaint, in reality, operates as a punishment, and ample opportunities are thus afforded to the violator of the law, either to buy off the witnesses for the prosecution, or manufacture evidence for his defence. It is indeed a matter of congratulation that the witnesses in criminal cases are no longer detained in cells beneath the same roof and undistinguished from those occupied by felons, and subject to the most loathsome and degrading associations, but I am sure that you will agree with me that much still remains to be done before we can entirely approve the treatment meted out to offenders on the one hand and the witnesses and victims of their crimes on the other.

I have in previous charges to Grand Juries freely discussed the organization of the present Police force, and pointed out what I considered some of the most prominent defects in the same, and also the great error that was committed in ousting, on technical, not to say harsh and perhaps even untenable grounds, the bulk of the members of the old force, comprising a large number of thoroughly trained and experienced men. The reinstatement of Inspectors Dowling and Leonard of the old force ha met with general approval, and the good effect of this commendable step is felt not only in the vigilant mode in which they are both discharging their duties in the districts to which they have been assigned, but also in the examples of activity and skill they are setting to the department generally. I could not find a more complete corroboration of what I have previously stated than in the efficiency of those portions of the police now under charge of the above-named gentlemen. I am satisfied that the restoration of as many of the old force as shall be found deserving, will have a tendency to increase the public confidence in the mode in which the guardians of its peace are selected, and to remove the acerbity of that political excitement which was aroused by the establishment of the force, and the manner its ranks were filled. The inadequacy of the present organization will be seen when it is considered that there are nearly five hundred miles of paved streets in this City, and that the whole number of men on patrol duty at one time is only about five hundred men, or about a man to a mile. At night, especially, this weakness of our patrol force is apparent, and calls imperatively for a considerable augmentation. Indeed, when this paucity is taken into account, and the large class of desperate persons who infest our City, it is a matter of surprise that the list of outrages and crimes are not still more alarming.

The incompetency, neglect and dishonesty of those holding public offices are continually alluded to both in print and in conversation, and I sincerely hope that you will pursue any case of official misconduct which may be presented to your notice, with especial diligence. It must be admitted that an easy means of prevention rests with the people themselves. If greater interest were taken by the citizens in the selection of officers, and a greater portion of their attention devoted than heretofore has been, to see that the various duties imposed by law were properly and faithfully performed by those on whom they devolved, few of these complaints would be heard.

The very persons who are loudest in their denunciations are really the most neglectful of these duties, and if each citizen aided in the reformation so urgently demanded the object would be at once secured. That vague and general public opinion, although a powerful auxiliary in securing a reform, is of little value unless followed up by personal exertions, and it may even do harm by confounding in one common suspicion both the worthy and honorable with the negligent and unfaithful among the servants of the people.

I took occasion in the charge to the Grand Jury in April last to impress upon the citizens the necessity of supplying the place of Jurors, as then drawn, with honest and competent men. Since then I am happy to state that a great and marked change for the better has taken place in this Court, and if this improvement should continue the community will have no just cause to complain that the laws are not properly enforced through the fault of Jurors.

Some of the tests applied in the selection of Jurors to secure impartiality and unbiased judgment, have ceased to subserve this end, and there is a necessity that they should be abolished. No man who reads the daily papers and is possessed of ordinary intelligence and truthfulness can serve now in the capacity of a juror in a notorious case. It is logically impossible to read the account of any transaction which forms the subject of judicial inquiry without receiving such a mental impression as will produce an opinion, and this amounts to a disqualification. Those only who cannot read, or are too indolent or careless to remark what is transpiring in their midst, are eligible as jurymen. Indolence, ignorance and indifference are thus the qualifications of jurors in the eye of the law. Such men of all others should be excluded, for the failure on the part of any one to inform himself from the journals of the records of events, betrays a stolidity or prejudice that reflects on him but little credit. The duties of a juror are as important as those of a Judge—one deals with legal principles which may be supplied by memory, while the province of the other in drawing inferences from facts requires the exercise of experience, good sense and sound judgment. Attempts are now making, both in the land whence we derive this important institution and in our own, to break down the trial by jury as cumbrous and unsuited to the times; but with a little care on the part of those in office, it will vindicate itself, not only in insuring protection against arbitrary power but also as the best means of attaining substantial justice, and vindicate the wisdom of the framers of our fundamental law, who have declared that it shall remain inviolate forever.

It is obligatory on me to call your attention at this time to any violations of the usury law that you may be cognizant of. For years this reminder has been made to each Grand Jury, and I believe that out of the numerous infractions of these laws which are continually occurring, not a single case has ever been brought before the Courts for trial. The conclusion is irresistible, that these appeals only show more conspicuously either the futility of the statute, or its being entirely opposed to public opinion. Apart from all considerations as to the policy of interfering between the borrower and the lender and fixing the rates of loans, the utter neglect with which the law against usury is treated induces me to say that the Legislature should be invoked to wipe out a statute which is thus practically a blank. The violation of those statutes which have been passed to secure the purity of elections, is also to be brought specially before your notice. Our political system rests on the ballot-box as the means whereby the will of the people is expressed in an orderly manner. The form of our government in its great leading features is as near perfection as any human institution can be, but in the hands of a vicious and degraded population, it may become as corrupt, extravagant and even tyrannical as any other of the forms which are justly regarded with aversion, as hostile to true liberty in the fundamental idea on which they are based. One of the most illustrious of our statesmen has very recently and most emphatically alluded to the use of money in elections and has warned the people against the manifold evils of this practice. I fear that it exists in this City to a very great extent, and that not only ruffianism and crime are fostered by this means indirectly, but the very fountains of public justice are poisoned at their very source.

The man whose aid has been purchased by the demagogue or ambitious aspirant to-day, feels that when he or one of his associates is accused of some violation of the law he has a claim on the influence of the man who has been joined with him in an offence as grave if not as infamous as the one for which he himself seeks immunity. Thus crime leads to crime, and taints successive portions of the body politic until all are more or less vitiated.

You will also look into all violations of the law relating to fees—called the Extortion law—which provides that the taking of any fees by any officer, greater than is allowed by law for any service, is a misdemeanor.

Also, the Liquor law. The selling of liquors by any one without a license, or the knowingly selling any adulterated liquors, wines or other intoxicating beverage is also a misdemeanor.

It is my duty to charge you to inquire into all violations of the laws against lotteries, and the unlawful selling of tickets in lotteries. The desire of gain and the thirst for the rapid acquisition of wealth are so deeply implanted in human nature, that, just so long as lotteries are tolerated by the laws of any of our States or in foreign countries, there will be a contraband in tickets. Numerous complaints have been made at different times, by various parties, for an alleged violation of this law, and in every instance I have found that they were originated by rival lottery concerns or professional black-mailers. Any attention given to such proceedings only aids the party in obtaining a monopoly of the immoral traffic at the expense of the other. The laws were not passed to protect one interest to the exclusion of another, but for the benefit of the public, who are the sufferers by its continuance.

You have power to originate all complaints for felonies, but not for misdemeanors—for by the act passed by the Legislature, April 12, 1855, the Court of Special Sessions possesses exclusive jurisdiction of all complaints for misdemeanors, unless the said Court shall order any such complaint to be sent to the Court of General Sessions, or unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing magistrate, shall elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions. And it is made the duty of every magistrate, upon any such arrest, to inform the accused of the provisions of this act. By the provisions of that act, therefore, this Court can only have jurisdiction in either one of the two-mentioned cases. You will, therefore, find no bills of indictment against any one for a misdemeanor, unless brought before you under the above-mentioned causes.

The statute provides that not more than 23 or less than 16 shall be sworn on the Grand Jury.

It takes twelve of your number to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider one when found. Your foreman can administer the oaths to witnesses. He can also, on sufficient cause, excuse any of your number. The District-Attorney is your legal adviser, and it is his duty to attend whenever required by you for the purpose of examining witnesses in your presence, or giving advice upon any matter before you. He is allowed to be present before you on his request for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable before your body. But no District-Attorney, or other person, is permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you.

Any disclosure by any of you, of the fact of an indictment having been found against any person for a felony, not in actual confinement, or until he shall have been arrested thereon, is a misdemeanor—a violation of which injunction is punishable by fine and imprisonment. I have thus laid for your observation and attention such ideas as I think calculated for the benefit of the community, together with such directions as will enable you more readily to perform the responsible duties imposed by law on Grand Jurors. The duty of giving the necessary power to this Court to move, now rests with you.

The Grand Jury having retired to their room, the gentlemen summoned as Petit Jurors were called and answered to their names. Of course, a large number of them, as usual, desired to be excused. Those who had legitimate excuses were allowed to depart, but the plea of incompetency to serve was first rigidly scrutinized.

The following pleas of guilty were received:

PATRICK LANE, charged with the murder of JEREMIAH E. LOONEY, by stabbing him with a knife on the 1st of January, at the corner of Third-avenue and Lewis-street, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. Both parties were drunk at the time of the affray, which terminated in this tragedy. Sentence was deferred for two weeks.

DAVID BERRY and TEVOY FORD mere boys in age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and sentenced, the former to one year, and the latter to six months, in the Penitentiary.

JOHANNA VANTS, a German girl, pleaded guilty to a simple assault on CATHARINE REGAN, an Irish girl, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

CHARLES MARSHALL pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in attempting to pass counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the New-England Bank. Sentence deferred.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last has been: 91 bbls. Ashes, 11,149 bbls. and 126 sacks Flour, 812 bushels Wheat, 1,826 bushels Oats, 1,807 bushels Malt, 1,304 packages Provisions, 123 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 83 bbls. Pots, in lots, at $5 62½@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are nominal in value, being held above the views of buyers. The principal holders continue to ask $6 ₱ 100 lbs. for both Pots and Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Java, at 14¼c.; and of Rio, at 11¾c., ₱ lb. Stock of Rio, in first hands, this evening, 5,700 bags.

COTTON—Has been very lightly dealt in, in the absence of the *Asia's* news. Sales comprised only a few hundred bales, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely for State and Western Flour, for which, however, holders generally ask previous prices. The demand is moderate, mainly for the home trade. Sales 5,600 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@ 4 65
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 35
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues inactive at $6 35@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Southern is depressed and declining; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at firm prices Sales 17,100 bushels, including very good white Michigan, at $1 50; choice amber, do., at $1 45; good ordinary to choice white Southern, at $1 45@$1 65; good red Southern, at $1 37@$1 38; and choice white Kentucky, at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive—parties disagreeing about prices. Old mixed Western is held at 87c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels new, at 80c.@82c. for poor yellow Jersey and Southern; and 80c.@83c. for poor to good white do., do., ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Oats are essentially unaltered.

HAY—Has been in limited demand, to day, at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and sought after at, however, irregular prices; sales 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for new Mess, here; an unascertained price for do., deliverable in June; $18 for old Mess; and $13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c @7c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in good demand at uniform prices; sales 1,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 275 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $13 50@$16,50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 125 tcs.. in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales, 400 hhds. Cuba, on private terms; and 85 hhds. New-Orleans at mainly 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 lbs. prime at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@29c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 180 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d., and by steamer, 10 tons Clover Seed, at 30s. London, 200 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 100 tierces Beef, at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton, and 20 tons measurement goods, on terms not disclosed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
"LITTLE ELLA," THE CHILD READER,
ONLY FOUR YEARS OF AGE!!
Under the Patronage of Mayor TIEMANN, and a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859,
The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Ullman, the Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the following distinguished Artists have kindly consented to appear on this occasion. The Committee can, therefore, promise in this department one of the richest Musical treats of the season.
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. ROBT. GOLDBECK. Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES.
The Programme will appear in future advertisements. Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the Music, Book stores and Hotels, and the Box Office. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The Grand Pianos are from the celebated manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons', and are kindly loaned for this occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE,
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Bruning's, Schell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD
CLASSICAL MATINEE,
Season of 1858-59,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
On
TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
With the assistance of AUGUSTUS BIEIG.
PROGRAMME.
I. Sonate in A minor, Opus 105.....Schumann
For pianoforte and violin, in three movements.
WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS.
II. Quartet in D minor, No. 43.....Haydn
1. Allegro. 2. Andante, O più tosto, Allegretto.
3. Menuetto, Allegro, Ma non troppo.
4. Finale, Vivace Assai.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN.
III. Etude for piano, Opus 23, No. 2.....Rubinstein
WILLIAM MASON.
IV. Quintet in B♭ major, Op. 87 (Posthumous).....Mendelssohn
1. Allegro, Vivace. 2. Andante, Scherzando.
3. Adagio, E Lento. 4. Allegro, Molto Vivace.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and BESIG.
The grand piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-st.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores and at the door.
Subscriptions for the series of six Matinées received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharfenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8th inst.,
Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF
will have the honor to read Longfellow's New Poem, the
COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH!
Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sheridan's RIVALS.

CONCERT
AT THE ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.
MISS ELIZABETH E. GREENFIELD,
"THE BLACK SWAN,"
Who has sung with great success in Europe and America, will give
A GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst.,
In aid of the efforts for the Civilization of Africa.
Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth*, Part I.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle and First Circle Boxes...50 cents
Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st.....25 cents
Seats in Private Boxes.....$1
Private Boxes.....$6
Children to the Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....Half-price
NIXON & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
BENEFIT OF DAN RICE.
THIRD WEEK OF THE PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS OF THIS UNEXAMPLED BODY OF ARTISTS.
EQUESTRIAN, ATHLETIC and GYMNASTIC.
The Roman and Grecian Amphitheatres
EULIPSED.
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE
from crowded and fashionable audiences
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1859—Will be produced the entirely new and imposing series of original exploits of grace, skill, strength and activity, illustrative of the prodigies of the ancient arenas, and entitled the
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
Or, SPORTS OF ANCIENT ROME.
Prepared with great care, produced in the utmost perfection, and enacted by
FORTY STAR ARTISTS,
AMONG THE MANY CELEBRITIES
DAN RICE,
THE EDUCATED MULES,
AND THE HORSE EXCELSIOR,
DAN RICE,
HIS TALKING HORSE,
THE WONDER OF MILLIONS.
BURLESQUE STATUARY ON HORSEBACK.
DAN RICE,
DAN RICE,
DAN RICE,
and the great burlesque pantomime, entitled
THE WAR OF THE NONDESCRIPT;
Or,
THE MINES OF BLUNDERBLADDER,
THE MINES OF BLUNDERBLADDER,
ROMAN SLAVES
OTHER EXTRAORDINARY ORIGINALITIES.
This splendid and original succession of astounding spectacles and daring, majestic and beautiful performers has
FILLED NIBLO'S GARDEN NIGHTLY.
The New-York public are respectfully informed that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON will be produced the elegant and diverting juvenile pageant and fabulous pantomime, entitled
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER,
to be produced only at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinées, for ladies and juveniles expressly, commencing at 2 P. M.
WANTED—The Cinderella Children. Apply at the back door on Tuesday.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
There will be Three Matinée Performances of the pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2.
NO PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
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WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE TO THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
indorsed by the Press and public. Houses crowded from parquette to dome.
MISS JULIA DALY,
Pronounced by the Press to be the best female comedian on the stage, and received nightly by the public with shouts and cheers.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice. Seats may be secured for one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
More.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the drama of the
OCEAN CHILD.
To conclude with
WIDOW'S VICTIM.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8, 1859,
The performance will commence with the play denominated and christened the
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the nautical Drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Concluding with
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 8,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac.....Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca.....Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.
Abomelique.....Mr. Fitzgerald.
Fatima.....Mme Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
There will be three Matinée performances of the Pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
Open at 1; to commence at 2.
No performances on SATURDAY AFTERNOON or EVENING.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MADAME ELVIRA ON the FLYING WIRE ANOTHER WEEK of the NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, and SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Little Savage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Ocean Child—Widow's Victim

BOWERY THEATRE—Female Forty Thieves—Fortune's Frolic—Yankee Jack.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ivanhoe—Bluebeard.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings—Courtship of Miles Standish.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—Paintings of American Scenery.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb 9, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 12¾ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool Jan. 22, arrived here last evening. Her intelligence is one week later. The apprehensions of war upon the opening of Spring have not been allayed; indeed, on the 19th ult., the panic resumed its original violence upon the Paris Bourse, and speedily communicated itself to London. It is stated by Paris correspondents of the London papers that there is too much reason to fear the worst. The martial preparations in the French national workshops are prosecuted with the utmost energy. Prince Napoleon, in the meantime, had arrived in Turin, where his reception, on the part of the Court, was cordial, and, on the part of the people, enthusiastic. The arrangements for his union with the Princess Clotilde were already instituted. The Sardinian Chambers, in response to the royal speech, had sent up their address, echoing the warlike intimations of the King, and engaging their loyal support to his measures, whether of peace or war. From Naples we have a rumor, apparently authentic, of the death of King Ferdinand. It is also stated that the State prisoners, liberated in the recent amnesty, are to be sent to the United States. The intelligence from India and China, though later, is of little interest.

Our Washington correspondence states that the Hon. Erastus Corning demands at the hands of the Administration the official head of Ausburn Birdsall, Surveyor of this port, and son-in-law of Daniel S. Dickinson, for the alleged reason that Birdsall and his friends went into the Albany District, last Fall, to aid in defeating Mr. Corning. It is understood that Mr. Corning's request will be granted.

Mr. Forsyth has at length resigned his post as Minister to Mexico.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Agricultural Colleges bill, from the House, after some amendments, was passed by 25 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Slidell urged his Cuba measure, and said he would move it as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. After devoting some time to the horse railroad the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Stephens endeavored unsuccessfully to bring up Territorial business for to-day and to-morrow. Various matters were discussed in Committee of the Whole, when the House took a recess till evening for general debate.

Further details of news from California, by the Overland Mail, reach us from St. Louis by telegraph. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision affirming the power of the Legislature to tax mining claims. It has also pronounced unconstitutional the law prohibiting Chinese immigration.

The destruction of the great mechanical bakery in Boston, on Sunday night, appears, according to the statement in the Boston papers, to have been the work of most determined incendiarism. Great opposition to the establishment was manifested by the bakers, and it is darkly hinted that they were accessory to the fire. Mr. Russell, the proprietor, loses, beyond his insurance, about $100,000. The bakery had been in operation but three days, and had worked successfully. If it had continued it would have thrown a large number of bakers out of employment. The Boston papers state that similar establishments had been destroyed by fire soon after their completion, both in this City and Philadelphia. But there has been no mechanical bakery in this City. There was one in Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire two years ago.

Mrs. Mary Hartung was yesterday found guilty, at Albany, of the murder of Emil Hartung, her husband. Her trial continued a week, and excited great public interest. She is the German woman who was detected by means of a letter she wrote from Fort Lee to her lover at Albany.

Henry Jumpertz, the man who killed his mistress at Chicago, and sent her remains in a barrel to this City about a year ago, was yesterday found guilty of murder. An application has been made for a new trial.

A fire occurred yesterday at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Loss $20,000.

Dr. Jabez G. Goble, a prominent and respected citizen of Newark, N. J., died yesterday.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller complaining of the inadequacy of his office accommodations, and the insufficiency of his clerical force. Alderman Adams offered a resolution for the appropriation of $5,000 for refurnishing the Comptroller's office, which was laid over under the rule. Aldermen Smith, Stephens, and Bradley were appointed a Committee of Conference to meet the Board of Councilmen on the subject of the Tax Levy. The joint resolution to appropriate $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday was lost by 8 to 7, then reconsidered and laid on the table. A report was adopted in favor of paving Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement. The report of Fire Marshal Baker, embracing the affairs of the Department from January to November, 1858, was received. The Board adjourned until Thursday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was adopted to tender the hospitalities of the City to the expected 42d British Regiment of Highlanders on their arrival at this port. Comptroller Hawes again called attention to the wretched condition of his office arrangements. The Tax Levy was returned from the Board of Aldermen, as that body adhered to its former action, and Councilmen Platt, Laimbeer and Allen were appointed a Committee of Conference to meet with a Committee from the Board of Aldermen.

The Court of General Sessions for the February Term was opened yesterday morning by Recorder Barnard. The Calendar is unusually heavy, 38 cases having been left untried by Judge Russell in the January term; among the cases are five indictments for murder. Charles Augustus Davis was chosen Chairman of the Grand Jury, who were addressed by the Recorder in a very long but able speech. The special points in the Recorder's charge entitled to notice were his remarks on the inadequacy of the police force for the City, the defective rules for the choice of Jurors, and the violation of the law by lottery dealers. According to the Recorder all the complaints that have hitherto been made against lottery dealers have emanated from rival gamblers and speculators. Attending to these complaints, in his opinion, only has the effect of giving a monopoly in lottery dealing to the parties making them. On the retirement of the Grand Jury the Petit Jury was called. Patrick Lane, charged with the murder of a man named Looney, whom he stabbed on the 1st of January, in Third-avenue, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his oration on the character of Washington in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. H. W. Beecher's,) last evening. Three thousand persons were present. The next delivery will be upon the 22d inst. at the Academy of Music.

The examination in the case of the sandwiched gold coin, before Commissioner Bridgham, was brought to a close yesterday. The decision is reserved.

The United States steam frigate *Brooklyn* has left on a trial trip. She will call at Beaufort, N. C., to land several persons who are on board to witness the working of the machinery. Her achievements, so far as reported, do not indicate that she will be remarkable for speed, or equal to other vessels as a sea-boat.

The General Markets yesterday opened quietly for Cotton, Flour, Corn, Coffee, Rice, and Whisky. Wheat, Naval Stores, Sugars and Tallow were in fair request at uniform rates. Provisions were pretty freely dealt in at, however, irregular prices for hog products. Hides, Leather, Oils and Freights were inactive.

The State of Europe—The Drift of the Asia's News.

The sanguine friends of fair weather who hoped that the European steamers so long overdue, and which arrived last evening, would bring them news of a clear sky abroad, and the impatient birds of ill-omen whose voice was instant for war, have been alike disappointed. The *Asia* is in her port, but the politics of Europe are still at sea. A calm review of the features of the state of things on the Continent, as mirrored even in those English journals which are most anxious to do whatever in them lies to avert a war from which England can have little to gain, and in which she must lose still more of her Continental influence than she has already thrown away, is sufficient to show that the continued agitations of the money market faithfully indicate an unallayed disturbance of the public mind of Europe. The almost angry emphasis with which the London journalists insist on making their readers believe the French Emperor a mere prince of speculators, who was willing to risk the gravest disorganization of French commerce for the sake of a "sensation" on the Bourse, is hardly less absurd than the self-complacency with which they assume to themselves the arbitration of Europe, and call upon the world to admire their vast power as organs of the opinion of mankind. It is barely possible that the English public may be sufficiently impressed with this view of the case to afford Austria an opportunity of negotiating a loan of £6,000,000, which she is just on the point of offering in the London market. But even this result is doubtful in the face of the perfectly flagrant fact, that nothing whatever has officially been made known of a nature to modify that actual situation of Italy, Austria, and France, in which the recent diplomatic explosion originated, and which alone threatens the maintenance of peace. The attitude of Austria remains what it was when the Emperor Napoleon startled the Tuileries and the world from their propriety, on New-Year's Day. Nothing but a rumored concession by the Emperor Francis Joseph on the question of his right to march troops into Servia without the consent of the parties to the Congress of Paris, as yet shows any tendency towards acquiescence in the policy urged upon the ruler of Lombardo-Venitia by the Court of Paris. The stories of formidable demonstrations in Lombardy, never very credible, have, however, dwindled away, a fact which the *Times* correspondent accounts for, in part, by the belief of the Italians that hostilities are imminent between their oppressors and the French Empire.

Sardinia maintains her position of armed anticipation, and is chiefly occupied at the moment in marrying the Princess Clotilde to the warlike Prince Napoleon, who continues to clamor through the columns of *La Presse* for a military solution of the great European problem, if no other be speedily forthcoming. As we have already explained, the real control of the hour, and the substantial reliance of Austria, must be looked for in Prussia and Germany. These States would appear to be growing daily more determined that France shall not have an Austrian war outside of Italy, without accepting a contest with the whole Teutonic race. They have not forgotten Jena, and the Confederation of the Rhine, if, indeed, they have yet forgiven the murder of Conrad, of Hohenstaufen, by Charles, of Anjou, six hundred years ago. The Germans have long memories, and small faith in the foreigner, of whatever blood. In the midst of this general excitement France continues her preparations for war; and the stock market, which is elated one day by a vague story that Count Walewski has written a conciliatory note to somebody, is depressed the next by a story equally vague of collisions between Austrian and Sardinian troops on the Ticino. Rifled cannon are turned out steadily from the foundries of Versailles; the War-Office swarms with couriers and aides-de-camp; transports and munitions of war accumulate in the Southern ports of the Empire five millions of cartridges having been sent to Marseilles alone, and a naval division holding itself in readiness at Toulon. The railways between Toulon and Marseilles, and Marseilles and Nice, are also rapidly approaching completion, under the pressure of orders from the Government. At the same time the French Minister of Finance is taking steps which may indicate either a profound confidence in the maintenance of peace, or a firm belief that any war which may break out within a short time will not be of a nature seriously to impair the resources of France. He has been busily reducing the specie reserves of the Bank of France, and restoring large sums to the circulation of commerce, by reducing the rate of interest on the funds paid over to him by the *Crédit Foncier*, and by paying over himself 20,000,000 francs to the railway companies, thirty years in advance of maturity of the Government obligations.

While, therefore, it is impossible to regard the intelligence brought by the *Asia* as in any sense decisive, we may safely say that it leaves us no nearer a European war than we were a fortnight since. The position of the French Emperor remaining altogether unaffected, and diplomatically impregnable, it would seem to depend more materially than ever upon the final decision of the German powers, whether Austria shall succumb to the imperative demands of a new and enlightened policy, or whether she shall be encouraged to maintain an attitude full of perils and uncertainties for herself, for Italy and for Europe.

Eminent Domain for School Houses.—Very curious measures are sometimes introduced in our State Legislature. Of this description was one which occupied the Assembly on Thursday, being a bill to compel the owners of lands pitched upon as sites for school houses, to sell the same for that purpose, upon a valuation by commissioners. It was urged in favor of the bill that owners of real estate were often unaccommodating; that they sometimes refused absolutely to sell land for school-house locations, and that by such contumacy districts were put to inconvenience. On the other hand, it was alleged that the power proposed to be conferred would be dangerous, despotic, unjust and unconstitutional. The right of men to control their own property found zealous advocates, who went so far as to contend that even "old curmudgeons" should not be deprived of it. A good deal was said on both sides, for in a body containing so much talent it must be a stubborn question indeed which cannot be discussed with considerable ingenuity, both *pro* and *con*. The bill was satisfactorily and sensibly disposed of. The enacting clause was struck out.

Affairs in Utah.

In spite of "the war," and the "Peace Commission," and the general amnesty, and all the other incidents of the great Utah campaign, things, by the last accounts, contained in the Times' correspondence and published yesterday, seem to be in precisely the same condition in the Salt Lake Valley as before the troops marched at all. We have certainly not punished "the insolence" of the Mormons, and it seems now that we have neither restored the authority of the Federal Government nor secured the administration of the laws. One of the causes which led to the fitting out of the Utah Expedition, and the fulmination of the Buchananite thunders by which its march was heralded, was the contempt with which the Mormons treated the United States, and the open resistance which they offered to their authority. They have not, it is true, since the army reached its destination, drawn their revolvers on a Judge on the Bench, or threatened to drag him off it for attempting to do his duty; but they are adopting means of frustrating the action of the laws, which, though less violent, are just as effective. They form a majority on the grand and petty juries, and bully their colleagues into compliance with their will. The consequence is, that offences against the Government or against the rights of the Gentiles go entirely unwhipped of justice. A conviction cannot possibly be obtained as long as the population of the Territory is fairly represented in the jury box, and the majority of it holds the United States Government and laws and people in utter abhorrence. The grand jury has recently ignored bills against notorious offenders, without having or expressing the smallest doubt as to the credibility of the evidence which was brought before them. This is clearly a much more effective means of resistance than barricading the cañons, or fighting a battle on the plains, and one with which Governor Cumming will find it much more difficult to deal. As long as the Territory is governed by the civil law, trial by jury must remain the only means of punishing offences; and just so long, or at least till the tide of population from the East reaches the Territory, must Mormons compose the majority of the juries.

It is doubtless a most unfortunate and deplorable circumstance that any civilized community acknowledging the jurisdiction of our own Government and calling themselves our fellow-citizens, should behave with such criminal absurdity; but the case derives, nevertheless, a comical aspect from the lame and impotent conclusion which it forms to the first great undertaking of Mr. Buchanan's Presidential term. We all remember how opportunely in that early period of his administration, before he had yet fully realized the enormous disproportion which existed between his position and his capabilities, this Utah war filled up the interval of doubt and hesitation from which all great men suffer in undertaking onerous duties. The public expected him to do something striking, and he was anxious to do it, and the Utah war was the first thing at hand. It had one strong recommendation, and that was the outlet it afforded for money—and, in addition to this, it promised in a few months to turn out a remarkable military achievement. When the money had flowed pretty freely, however, and the fighting was just about to begin, the President's heart failed him, and he came to the conclusion that martial glory did not suit his administration after all—so he sent out "Peace Commissioners." In spite, however, of the most astute presumptions, he fell down between two stools, and he ended by making neither peace, nor war, for the Mormons would neither fight nor treat. Under these very embarrassing circumstances, the only thing he could think of was to pardon everybody, so he proclaimed a general amnesty, for which nobody asked, and which, it appears now, nobody accepted. Governor Cumming, it is true, is in Salt Lake City, but there the matter ends, and we must say we think he might have been placed there with less trouble and expense, and we do not see what purpose he serves. The armies and the proclamations have effected no great change. In spite of his great distance from the scene of action, Mr. Buchanan is evidently held in as small account there as he is here.

What is to be done now? is the question. United States Judges and officials are of no use without juries to protect them and enforce the laws. Martial law would of course vindicate the Federal supremacy at once, but there is no valid excuse for establishing it. Peace reigns in the Territory, and the authority of the United States is nominally acknowledged. Mr. Buchanan cannot establish courts-martial because grand juries ignore bills of indictment, and petty juries refuse to convict—and, more unfortunate still, there is nobody to declare war against, nobody to pardon, and no more money to spend, and in a year from the 4th of March next even hope will have left him. What a position for a patriot and a sage!

Pay!—We understand that the Republican majority in the Legislature have at length taken the bull by the horns. It is a bull which gored that Party sadly a year ago last Fall. The animal's name is Taxation—a beast much dreaded by legislative majorities. But when debt exists, the best policy is to pay. True it is that taxes, in themselves considered, are not popular. Few necessary and honest acts are so little relished as the payment of money for public purposes. Many a man who would scorn to shirk his butcher's bill finds it quite agreeable to cheat the tax-gatherer. Money paid the State seems like so much money thrown away. Accordingly we find members of the Legislature reluctant to come in the way of so dangerous a subject as direct taxation. The State of New-York is largely in debt. Her resources are, however, immense. All her obligations constitute but a drop in the bucket compared with her assets. The course of honesty, honor and courage is therefore plain. Let her put her hand in her pocket and pay.

A caucus of the ruling party at the capital have resolved that the tax for the coming year shall be two and a half mills for each dollar of assessed property. This is right. Let us make no new debts to pay old ones—a process the fatal facility of which is but too tempting. Present payment may seem hard; but, besides relieving us of our debt, and of its increase by the accumulation of interest, it will afford a lesson of economy for the future. We do not, indeed, believe that the people are so much averse to taxes, when really needed, as their public servants usually imagine. The good sense of the masses is not long in perceiving that the way to get rid of debt is to pay it. A party may suffer temporary defeat, but not permanent injury, by manfully meeting the public obligations.

The Wanderer and the New-York Yacht Club.—The New-York Yacht Club, at their usual meeting, held on Thursday last, passed two resolutions, erasing the name of the yacht *Wanderer* from their list, and expelling her alleged owner, Mr. Wm. C. Corrie, from the Club. These resolutions, the *Albion* informs us, "were adopted by acclamation," and they are but the natural expression of the indignation which a society of gentlemen must feel on finding that the respectability of their corporate name, and the privileges conferred upon them by Government, have been foully abused by a dishonorable adventurer, to the furtherance of a deliberate violation of the laws of the land, instigated by the most sordid love of gain.

The action taken by the Club was founded upon the authoritative allegations of our Government in regard to the vessel in question. The Yacht Club enjoy certain rights and immunities in our ports, on the ground that they are a body of gentlemen devoted to the arts of maritime construction and navigation, whose voyages are not undertaken in the way of business; and had the *Wanderer* been engaged in peddling "notions" or importing oranges, her owner would have thereby forfeited his claims to membership. But in this case, an act of paltry bad faith was aggravated not only by the specially illegal and infamous character of the traffic undertaken, but also by the use made of the flag and the uniform of the Club on the coast of Africa; where the officers of the *Wanderer*, while engaged in evading the laws of their own country, deliberately figured as New-York gentlemen, and offered the hospitalities of their yacht, under the *burgee* of the Club, to the British and American naval officers, whose duty it would have been, had their true character been known, to arrest them as criminals and send them home for trial. The swindler who steals a letter of introduction intended for another person does an act less base than this; and surely the peculiar circumstances in which this first flagrant attempt at "reviving the Slave-trade" has been made, should do something to awaken the South to a sense of the infamy to which such attempts must inevitably expose her. The traffic which begins with a cowardly trick put upon a body of gentlemen by an individual assuming to be one of the "Southern Chivalry," can hardly commend itself, we should suppose, even to the most inflammable and fanatical of Southern conventions. The ignominy earned by the *Wanderer* and her owner must attach to the whole scheme of which this special enterprise was the alleged pioneer. The thing is worse than illegal—worse than inhuman—worse even than dishonest. It is deplorably *sneaking*; meaner than the meanest "dodge" of the meanest traditional "Yankee peddler" on record in the faithful and chivalrous chronicles of the South.

Extension of the Southern Revolt against the Cuban Scheme.—The Louisiana journals are joining the Democratic organs of Virginia in denouncing the President's pet scheme of purchasing Cuba. We give interesting extracts from several of them this morning, in which that project is held up to the special odium of the Southern States. It is seen on the one hand that the acquisition of Cuba would be utterly fatal to the Sugar interest of Louisiana,—and on the other, that the competition it would establish in the products of Slave-labor would very seriously impair the value of slaves in the whole South. The *True Delta* predicts that the annexation of Cuba, without the reopening of the Slave-trade, would inevitably bring about the *abolition of Slavery in the South* within twenty years. The *Bee* opposes the scheme on the ground of its profligacy and impracticability:—and the Virginia *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the Democracy of the Old Dominion, denounces it with equal vehemence upon all these grounds. According to present appearances Mr. Buchanan will find his most earnest opponents in the Southern States. The *Delta* charges him distinctly with endeavoring, secretly and perhaps unconsciously, to play into the hands of the Abolitionists of the North.

Guarding the Morals of the Boys.—The conscript fathers at Albany are paying particular attention to the boys. One bill, which has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, inflicts fine and imprisonment upon all luckless urchins caught in the offence of trespassing on orchards, and appropriating the fruit growing therein. Another act, which it is said will certainly pass, prohibits, under pains and penalties, the admission of boys to theatres unless they are attended by parents or guardians. But, while looking after the morals of the juvenile portion of our community, it is to be hoped that the honorable gentlemen will not wholly overlook and neglect the requirements of adults. If such should unfortunately happen to be the case, we know well the cause would be that they are themselves so far elevated above frailty and temptation as to forget the weaknesses of others. The boys are to be looked after undoubtedly—though, as they have natural guardians, the interposition of the Legislature seems to be less essential. But we have as yet seen no notice of a bill to prevent men from going to theatres without their wives. It is early in the session, however, and possibly the members will yet give this point their attention.

Amusements.

Classical Matinee.—Messrs. Mason and Thomas will give their third classical *matinée* to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The programme opens with Schumann's Sonate for piano and violin, opus 105, followed by one of Hayden's Quartets, an Etude by Rubenstein, and a Quartet by Mendelssohn. It does not often happen that so many excellent curiosities are presented in one programme.

Little Ella.—This remarkable child-reader is to be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening. A Committee of gentlemen has taken the matter in hand, and will, we presume, insure its success. Miss Brainerd, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. Beames and Mr. Goldbeck will assist on the occasion. The enterprise will, we trust, be successful; its object being to raise funds for the proper education of this very remarkable child.

Philharmonic Society.—The third concert of the present season will take place on Saturday evening next, at Niblo's Garden. Miss Couran and Mr. Saar will assist on the occasion.

Lectures To-Morrow Evening.—Dr. Foy, an English surgeon of eminence, proposes to deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, on the use of the probang and the application of nitrate of silver in incipient stages of lung diseases. The subject has acquired special interest, not only among medical men, but with the community at large, from the recent case of Mr. Whitney, which will be reviewed by Dr. Foy in this lecture. It takes place at the Cooper Institute. The Rev. W. H. Milburn delivers a lecture on Aaron Burr, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. This is the first of a new series of popular lectures which a number of public-spirited gentlemen have organized, and which bids fair to be attractive and useful. Mr. Milburn is one of the most popular lecturers of the day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to Agricultural Colleges Bill—Resignation of Mr. Forsyth—Annual Report of Foreign Commerce.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

The amendments made in the Senate to-day to the bill from the House, granting lands to the States for the purpose of endowing Agricultural Colleges, are not likely to jeopardize the consummation of the law.

Mr. Forsyth, our returned Minister to Mexico, finding that the President would neither take the responsibility of removing him formally from his mission, nor consent to his return to Mexico as Minister, has at length filed his resignation. S.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to Congress his annual report on the foreign commerce of the United States and commercial changes in foreign countries for the year 1858. It is of peculiar value to the mercantile and producing interests of the country at this time, as it begins with Great Britain and ends with Paraguay.

Besides the abstracts of diplomatic and consular dispatches, of which the report is mainly composed, important and interesting information is compiled from the official reports of the leading Governments, and presented in an agreeable and attractive style.

The Superintendent of the Statistical Office of the State Department, and his Assistant, exhibit in this report—so far as a cursory examination enables one to judge—evidence of much ability and untiring labor.

It appears from this report, that the number of acres under vine cultivation in France exceeds four millions, yielding, annually, 919,545,575 gallons of wine, and 27,220,050 gallons of brandy, worth, at the present low prices in France, $98,617,660.

The report contains a letter from C. G. Baylor, dated Brussels, in December last, in which he says "he has devoted his means and opportunity to the development of a direct reciprocal and independent trade between the tobacco and cotton States of America and the Continent of Europe. Such trade would benefit the general interests of the Southern States, and incidentally the Western and North-Western States also." With the concurrence of the friends of the movement, Belgium has been selected as the base of European operations, and with the concurrence of the leading commercial and financial influences of the Kingdom, Mr. Baylor is authorized to say that with the approbation and good disposition of the Belgian Government, the long-expressed wishes of the Southern States will soon receive such aid as to result in the realization of the practical and successful carrying on of direct trade with Continental Europe. There has been formed in Brussels, to negotiate the details of this commerce, and to represent the planting interest of America, a Continental and Direct Trade Association. Steps are now being taken to receive the Cotton direct from the plantations of America, to be sold on the Continent, under the auspices and guarantee of ample and well known capital, in the most expeditious and economical manner, direct to the consumer in Belgium, in Switzerland, Zoll Verein and in Germany. To meet this cotton import and impart the character of reciprocity to the trade, and supply the important feature of a return trade with cheap freights, the manufacturing interest in Belgium is about to be organized, and through a means at once simple, practicable and attractive, a Committee has been formed, under the Administration of which will be held exhibitions of continental industry, taste and manufacturing skill, throughout the Southern States of America, in the principal towns. These industrial exhibitions will partake of the character of the German Fairs, and trade sales. The goods of the Continent of Europe will then, in a most attractive manner, be brought as it were to the very doors of the Southern people at first cost, and exchanged for cotton.

Mr. Baylor asks the approval of the Department for what he has done. The first Fair will probably be held in Charleston or Mobile.

Mr. Forsyth formally tendered to-day, at the State Department, his resignation as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Cass assured him that his course had met the approbation of this Government, which, as yet, has come to no determination relative to Mexican affairs. The disposition of the President is to await further developments, while he is not prepared to recognize either of the governments. Mr. Forsyth's resignation was prompted by reasons of delicacy, he not being desirous to continue in a diplomatic capacity under present circumstances, and while the action of our Government regarding Mexico remains undetermined.

The House Committee on Ways and Means met this morning, but did not even take up the Tariff question. The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

No less than six different parties are striving to get the franchise of laying a passenger railway through Pennsylvania-avenue. Senator Davis to-day made remarks in no way complimentary to the lobby managers.

The report is prevalent that arrangements are in progress for establishing an independent Democratic paper in the City of New-York, and that one hundred thousand dollars are available for that purpose. Messrs. Forsyth and Pryor are included as the editors.

Prominent Republicans say that the Democratic talk now about retrenchment is only vindicating what the Republicans have advocated for the past year, and profess to be ready to go with the Democrats to the fullest extent on the subject. But the Republicans insist that the Administration shall confine itself to the reduced appropriations, as they will reject any and all deficiency bills which may be called for the next session.

THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATION—DAMAGING DISCLOSURES—MR. CORNING AND MR. BIRDSALL—RETIREMENT OF A. H. STEPHENS—DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS ON THE TARIFF—GENERAL NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The investigation into the affairs of the Navy Department and of the Brooklyn and Philadelphia Navy-yards is proceeding rapidly, and bringing out facts that reflect great discredit upon the Administration from the highest to the lowest. Already sufficient has been elicited to fasten corruption in high places, while among subordinates there would seem to have been a very general copying of the example set by their superiors.

The system inaugurated in the Brooklyn Navy-yard under the present Administration,—giving to members of Congress the appointment of the Master Mechanics, is shown to have resulted in doubling and trebling the cost of everything to the Government. Theft and swindling of all sorts appears to have been the rule instead of the exception.

In one case it is shown that a large quantity of paint, belonging to the Government, was used to paint the dwelling-house of Mr. Searing, a member of Congress—the labor also being contributed by the Navy-Yard. Of course this could by no possibility have been honestly done—but we are yet without Mr. Searing's explanation of the affair, and it remains to be shown whether he was aware of the fraud upon the Government, or was himself imposed upon.

But the most extensive rascality seems to have been carried on under cover of contracts. The contract for the purchase of paint may serve as a sample. W. D. Kennedy, one of the Tammany Sachems, somehow has secured this contract for some time past. It seems that in putting in his bids he would offer large quantities of certain articles at ridiculously low prices,—much less, indeed, than they could possibly be purchased for. In this way, he was enabled to put it on steep in many other articles, and yet have the aggregate or the average lower than that of any other bidder, and secure the contract. The thing upon the face of course looks very fairly; but upon examination we find that of the articles offered at nominal prices, the master-painter never wanted a pound; while of those put in at high rates, the Government was sure to need a heavy supply. Of course this is all to be attributed to Mr. Kennedy's luck,—and not a bit of it to collusion between himself and the Master Painter: but one way or another, Uncle Sam between the two has been squeezed most gracelessly.

A system quite as bold has been pursued in the coal, timber and machinery contracts, in relation to which only a part of the evidence is yet out.

The official demise of Surveyor Birdsall is probably near at hand. The Hon. Erastus Corning asks his head, and is determined to have it. He states that Birdsall and friends went into his (Mr. C.'s) District, and secured his defeat as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and, therefore, demands his removal. The demand, certainly, is a reasonable one, and it is difficult to see how the President can hesitate upon the subject, as Mr. Cobb is not understood to forbid the decapitation.

The Democratic Caucus of last night was another miserable failure, resulting in nothing. Not a quorum of the Administration Party of the lower house was in attendance at any time. So thorough is the disorganization of the Democracy, that it cannot get its members out to attend a caucus, even after a full week's notice. Only four New-York members attended last night—to wit, Messrs. Cochrane, Sickles, Taylor and Hatch. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, with the exception of the Illinois men, also absented themselves; and when the business of the evening was fairly developed, the number of persons present speedily dwindled to thirty-nine. And no wonder, for the remedy proposed by the Caucus Committee was akin to that which dishonored the State of Mississippi, and has made her name a by-word throughout all Europe—it was repudiation. At least, that was one of its most important elements. It was proposed to avoid the necessity for modifying the Tariff by repudiating various contracts to which the faith of the Government has been pledged with citizen contractors. So infamous a scheme can never be seriously entertained by any considerable number of members. And even if it were countenanced for a moment, a very brief discussion would insure its rejection, not only because of the dishonor it involves, but also because it would ultimately cost the Government more in the payment of damages than the fulfillment of the contract stipulations themselves.

The Democracy is evidently dividing into three distinct parties on the Tariff question. One is headed by Cobb, and proposes a moderate elevation of the Tariff for revenue purposes. Another, and the most powerful, is the Hunter party, who oppose both the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and repudiate any and every proposition for Tariff revision, insisting upon dwarfing the operations of the Government to the dimensions of the diminished revenues, and if that cannot be done, preferring an increase of the public debt to tampering with the revenue system. The third faction and the smallest of them all, comprises Mr. Buchanan and the Pennsylvania Delegation, who will accept nothing short of a specific duty on iron. Two of these factions must yield to the third, or they can accomplish nothing; and the danger therefore is, that nothing *will* be accomplished for the relief of the Treasury. The Hunter men are not likely to yield, for they intend to mount the Virginia Senator upon the retrenchment hobby, and ride him into the Charleston Convention as a successful candidate for the Presidential nomination. They will probably make a strong demonstration, too, for Mr. Hunter is not likely to damage his own cause by excess of zeal. He will prune the propositions for retrenchments, doubtless, of all attempts to violate or repudiate contracts; and having escaped that rock, his movement will give him a most formidable strength with the Southern Democracy.

On the other hand the Pennsylvania delegation will not yield, although the President may, and doubtless will in the end. The Cobb party, under the able leadership of Mr. Phelps, will maintain the medium path between Buchanan's specifics and Hunter's extreme anti-tariff policy. They will stand firm until beaten, and then be left each to exclaim, "Where shall I go?" without being well able to answer the important query. In short, the whole affair is particularly and intimately mixed; and I don't believe a Philadelphia lawyer can begin to see the way out of the labyrinth into which the Administration Party finds itself involved just now on the financial question. The chances are decidedly against any tariff revision, any loan, or any reissue of Treasury notes.

Congress, by-the-way, has already before it a polished example of the folly of attempting to repudiate contracts with a citizen. I refer to the case of Cusmick & Ramsey. The time expended in the discussion of this case has cost the Government twice as much as the contract itself, to say nothing of the disgrace attaching to the Executive of the United States, growing out of the affair. Twice has Congress legislated declaring that the contract with these claimants was abrogated; that damages were due and ought to be allowed; and twice has it ordered the damages assessed and paid. But a subordinate officer of the Government—an appointee of the President, whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws are executed—under cover of a miserably flimsy subterfuge, has assumed to exercise the dispensing power of an absolute monarchy, and refused to execute the law! This a Comptroller of the Treasury sets himself up as superior to Congress itself—stands between the National Legislature and the citizen, and withholds the latter the measure of justice awarded him already by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution.

Congress will be compelled to take action upon this case ere long. So much is due to the self-respect of that body. The case is no longer before them on its merits; those have been settled long ago, and more than once. The issue now is simply one between the Law-making Power and the Executive. The question to be decided is, whether a creature of the law is superior to the creator of law; and in its decision are deeply involved the honor and dignity of the Law-making Power. So the House Judiciary Committee have already decided, and it only remains now to administer such a rebuke to Executive nullification, and to the attempt of Department Clerks to exercise a veto power from which the Constitution has provided no appeal, as will put an end at once and forever to all such mischievous pretences.

The announcement of the contemplated retirement from Congress of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, at the close of his present term, is received with much regret. No man in his party is more generally respected, few ever acquire the influence commanded by his talents, and to no one is thorough integrity of purpose more generally conceded, though he is an earnest partizan, and ever ready to avail himself of all admissable expedients to carry his point in a contested case. His place will not easily be supplied.

The renewed rumors of serious divisions in the Cabinet are all false. There's no more quarreling in that establishment, for "the Administration" are quite content to let the President talk and scold much as he likes, so long as they can *do* as they choose.

The war debt of Washington Territory should have been stated, in a former dispatch, at $1,500,000, which, with that of Oregon, makes a total of $6,000,000, on account of Indian hostilities. The rule adopted by the House Committee on Military Affairs will reduce this sum to about one half. And, as has been heretofore mentioned, the subject will not be further acted upon by the present Congress.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Feb. 7.

Communications were received from the Secretary of War stating that in his opinion the proceeds of the sale of the old forts and defences might be judiciously applied to the construction of new ones; also Indian agencies might be better performed by officers of the army; also that the army cannot be judiciously kept within the line of settlement to avoid the cost of transportation, inasmuch as the Indians are kept in check by the mere proximity of the troops.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, whereupon Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a strong speech against it, showing its unconstitutionality.

Messrs. Gwin, Bell, Brown and Davis repeated their sentiments upon it, which have already been expressed.

The bill was then passed with some amendments, which will require it to go back to the House, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New-Jersey, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Fugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Ward—22.

Mr. Hunter then tried ineffectually to call up the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Slidell desired to take up the bill for the acquis

...would be more profitably employed in striking at the large objects of appropriations, embracing millions of dollars, and not those merely amounting to a few thousands.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent the waste and destruction of timber and other public property in the Military Reservations, and report by bill or otherwise.

Recess till evening for general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, devoted his hour to a review of the Federal Judiciary, contending that the powers reserved by the States should be retained by them, to be exercised when their liberties are endangered.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, obtained permission to print his speech, which he said was prepared more with a view to publication than for delivery.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, argued that it was the duty of the Democrats to revise the Tariff and against direct taxation.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, would increase the Tariff until it reached the revenue required. He favored specific duties.

Later from California via the Tehuantepec Route.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship Quaker City at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with 110 passengers and San Francisco dates of the 20th inst., has arrived here.

The Pacific mail steamer *Sonora* takes out 175 passengers and over a million and a half of specie, of which one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand is for New-York.

The weather throughout California was excellent, and the accounts from the mines exceedingly favorable.

The French had taken possession of the Clifforton Guano Island.

Flour was dull at San Francisco, Richmond selling at $12 50 per bbl. Whisky sold at 35c. per gallon.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 28th ult., *via* Minatitlan on the 2d inst.

General MIRAMON reached the Capitol on the 26th, with 1,000 cavalry. He disapproved of the acts of General ROBLES and displaced him, after which he placed General SALAS at the head of the army, and reinstated ZULOAGO.

It was reported that MIRAMON intended marching on Vera Cruz with a strong force.

The Liberals had routed General NEGRETTE near Jalapa.

The *Picayune's* correspondent says that the Mexican war steamer *Iturbide* had been captured by an American and six foreigners, who killed five of the crew and escaped with the vessel. The correspondent does not mention the time that this took place.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 7.

We have some additional accounts by the Overland Mail.

Major DODGE, who had just returned from Pyramid Lake, reports the weather intensely cold, and there was great suffering among the Indians for want of food and clothing.

Fifteen Indians who had stolen some horses, were killed by a party of whites in Eden Valley, Dec. 30. Major JOHNSON, with a detachment of the Sixth Infantry, was *en route* to that part of the country to look after the Indians.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the Legislature has power to tax mining claims, and also that the law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese is unconstitutional.

Parties in California were maturing a proposition to transport the entire letter and newspaper mail overland within 20 days within the limits of the United States, asking no extension for a failure to transport the mail within the given time, and no special protection against Indians.

That portion of the President's Message in relation to Kansas was not favorably received in Oregon, on the ground that Mr. BUCHANAN's policy would retard the admission of that territory into the Union.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had passed resolutions instructing their Delegate to Congress to urge the necessity of establishing a line of military posts from Walla Walla, *via* the South Pass to the Missouri River.

Passengers by the mail report the Gila River mines almost deserted.

The Mexican Boundary Commissioners were at Fort Fillmore, about starting to resume operations.

The Indians had again obstructed the roads with rocks at Devil's Cañon.

Copious rains had fallen at the Sierra Gulches, supplying the Company with sufficient water for the whole season.

The Camanches had stolen eleven mules from Delaware Springs and fifty horses from Phantom Hill. Most of the latter belonged to the settlers.

A detachment of cavalry, under Captain PALMER, had left Fort Smith for Fort Arbuckle.

The coach was detained twenty-six hours, its running time being less than twenty-three days.

Later from Hayti.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Monday, Feb. 7.

The schooner *Mercy*, which arrived here last night, brings Port-au-Prince dates to Jan. 16. The revolution had extended to nearly all parts of the Empire. At St. Marc some severe fighting had taken place, both on land and at sea, with considerable loss of life. SOULOUQUE had been compelled to retreat. A naval engagement had taken place off St. Marc, six vessels taking part. The Admiral's vessel was badly damaged, and the whole fleet bore up for Port-au-Prince. Reinforcements were joining GEFFRARD from all points. It was believed that SOULOUQUE would not be able to force his way into Port-au-Prince, the city being surrounded by the Republicans. SOULOUQUE's coffee had all been seized and sold at auction. A Danish brig had been chartered by him to load, but it was thought would not be allowed to enter at Port-au-Prince. When the schr. *Mercy* left, the city was under arms and no mail was allowed to pass out.

Loss of the Bark Exact, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Feb. 7.

The bark *Exact*, from New-York for Savannah, with a cargo of merchandise, went ashore on the morning of the 5th inst., on Frying Pan Shoals, and vessel and cargo became a total loss. The crew were saved and carried to Smithville.

The schooner *George Harris*, from Baltimore for Charleston, has put in here leaking, and with loss of sails and spars.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 7.

Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, who has been on trial here during the past week for the murder of her husband, EMIL HARTUNG, was this morning found guilty of the murder. Her trial has excited intense interest and the Jury have been out since Saturday afternoon The prisoner is quite young and handsome, and her case has created the greatest sympathy.

The Case of Henry Jumperts.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 7.

HENRY JUMPERTS, who has been on trial during the past ten days for the murder of SOPHIE WERNER, whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New York, about a year since, has been found guilty of committing the deed. His counsel has made application for a new trial.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 7.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Evansville, Feb. 7, says the steamer *Seventy-six* sunk to her boiler deck at about 3 o'clock Sunday morning at Gould's Landing, above Concordia. The boat, it is supposed, will be a total loss, but part of her cargo will be saved. No lives lost.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Democracy assembled to the number of 1,500, this evening, and repudiated the proceedings of last Saturday evening. The Douglas resolutions passed by about 100, were to-night repudiated.

The Democracy of Hartford not yet being ready to name a Presidential candidate, JULIUS L. STRONG was turned out of the State Delegation, and WM. W. EATON put in his place. It was a rousing meeting' & indorsed the Administration.

Kansas News.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Feb. 7.

A man named WHITE, employed in the *Journal* office, made an assault to-day on a reporter for the *Times* named BLOSS. Several shots were exchanged between them, BLOSS receiving three slight wounds. WHITE has been arrested.

The Brig Melazzo.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Melazzo* was towed off at one o'clock P. M. to-day. She is leaking six inches per hour, and has [illegible] feet of water in her hold; has lost rudder, [illegible], etc.; will go on the blocks for repairs.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., but no business of general interest was done. Only private bills on general orders were considered. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 7.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock this evening.

A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York for the repeal of the usury laws was presented by Mr. OPDYKE.

A number of petitions were presented for and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus, and for a law to prevent slave hunting.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Board of Missions of the Second Reformed Dutch Church at Tarrytown.

To authorize the Buffalo City Bank to reduce its capital stock.

Mr. BOOSENFIELD called up his resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to visit the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island, and report to the House the result of their investigations.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the resolution, which was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill to protect the property in trade and earnings of married women. It allows married women to purchase stock in trade and bestow their labor upon it, and exempts the same from liability for their husband's debts.

Mr. RUTHERFORD introduced a bill to limit the imprisonment for the non payment of fines. It makes each day's imprisonment liquidate $2 of the amount of the fine.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill to provide for the pay of witnesses in criminal courts. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

No. 54.—Daniel Poorman *et al. vs.* Woodward & Dusenbury. Printed argument submitted for defendants.

No. 61.—The New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, claimants of the steamship, *vs.* Otis P. Rumball, libelant. Argued for appellants and appellees.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The mail from all points South as late as due is received.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that a ship supposed to be the *Tropic*, from New-York, went ashore in West Bay on the 30th ult. Also, that the British schooner *Mary*, from Belize, Honduras, for New-Orleans, was lost last November. She had considerable specie on board. The crew were saved.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 7.

There has been no detention from yesterday's snow-storm, it being light west and south All passenger and freight trains arrived and departed on regular time over the Baltimroe and Ohio Railroad.

Fire at Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, Monday, Feb. 7.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., early this morning, destroyed seven buildings, including BACKUS' block. Loss on merchandise and building, $20,000; partially insured.

Death of Dr. Jabez G. Goble.

NEWARK, Monday, Feb. 7.

Dr. JABEZ G. GOBLE, a prominent and highly-respected citizen of this city, died about 12½ o'clock to-day. Dr. GOBLE has been long an active member of the New-Jersey Colonization Society, and other benevolent as well as business enterprises.

The Adams' Express Robbery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 7.

The preliminary examination of N. MAHONY, agent of the Adams' Express here, charged with stealing the $40,000 recently reported lost by the Company, is progressing. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

Brig Melazzo Ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Melazzo*, from Portland for St. Jago, put in here last night for a harbor, and dragged ashore on Toddy Rocks, with loss of anchor and chain. She will get off at high water.

The Star of the South at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Star of the South*, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Four inches snow fell last night; clear and mild to-day.

PORTLAND.—Wind N.; clear and mild.

BANGOR.—Wind N. W.; clear and cold.

CALAIS.—Wind N.; very pleasant.

Clear and pleasant weather is reported from various parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Ther. 32°; clear. Very little snow left.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Morning.—Clear and cold.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Morning.—Clear and cold.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Morning.—Clear and cold.

RICHMOND, Va., Morning.—Clear and cold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Morning.—Clear and cold.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7, A. M.—Weather mild and bright. A few inches of snow fell yesterday and last night; the sleighing is tolerable.

SYRACUSE AND UTICA.—Yesterday damp and disagreeable, with about four inches snow. Clear to-day.

ALBANY.—Yesterday mild, cloudy and damp; commenced snowing at 7 P. M., about four inches. To-day clear and cold.

CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND.—To-day clear. Good sleighing.

PHILADELPHIA, Noon.—Ther. 37°. Clear. Wind W.

In the four districts which constitute the City of New-Orleans, there are 41 schools, with 16,392 pupils, which receive $231,473 from the public school fund, and $18,000 from the city in appropriations for new buildings.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The American Trades Company.

What they manufacture.

THE AMERICAN SMOKER,

Consisting of a great variety of unique and beautiful patterns of Cigar Tubes; also, several varieties of Pipe Tubes. The peculiarity about these articles is that each one is arranged so as to receive a damp sponge, through which the smoke of the burning cigar or tobacco has to pass on its way to the mouth. This damp sponge not only cools the smoke, but extracts from it the nicotine oil, the poisonous property of Tobacco, which renders the breath less offensive. Smokers will find in the use of these Tubes a luxury never before attained except by using the Turkish water jar. Their use will also greatly promote the health of the habitual smoker, and preserve the sweetness of the breath.

THE AMERICAN CARPET-HOOK

Is a little contrivance for putting down carpets without tacks. This is a new article, which has never before been upon the market. But it possesses the merit of enabling a person to put down or take up a carpet of the largest size in general use in fifteen minutes, without any injury to the floor or carpet It is very cheap—cheaper in the long run than tacks—and the great facility with which even a servant can take up and put down carpets, without the possibility of a mistake, renders it invaluable to the housekeeper.

THE AMERICAN PEN-HOLDER AND WIPER

Is a neat invention for holding a wet sponge, into which the pen is thrust, always coming out clean and ready for use A very convenient article for the Counting House Desk and Library Table.

The trade generally, and especially merchants from out of town buying goods in our City are invited to call and complete their assortment from our assortments.

AMERICAN TRADES CO.,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

A Proclamation!

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY

THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH WERWIN,

Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 5 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

To be Successful in Business one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct phrenological examination will teach these important lessons, as given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

To Consumptives—Dr. Churchill's Discovery.—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of the HYPOPHOSPHITES, as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, and now being used throughout the Continent of Europe with remarkable success, may be obtained at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., up stairs, where Circulars and all necessary information may be obtained.

The deaths in this City, from consumption alone, average over *six thousand per annum*, showing the utter powerlessness of the old methods of treatment to arrest the progress of this fatal malady. Why, then, do the sick and those predisposed to pulmonary complaints, hesitate to try a REMEDY that has proved its INVALUABLE EFFICACY in all incipient, and its great CURATIVE POWER, in all advanced stages of consumption?

The HYPOPHOSPHITES have a *direct action upon the nervous system of a tonic character*, and are, therefore, invaluable in all forms of nervous and general debility, from whatever cause. As blood-generators, they are superior to anything hitherto known, restoring the *deficient element*, and imparting renewed VITAL ENERGY to the whole system.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail, at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., up stairs, by

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency Office.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

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Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

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Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
LIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
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No. 469 Broadway.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., New York; No. 582 Broadway, Albany; No. 256 State-st., Lansingburg and all druggists. Ascetic Ointment for chaps, &c. Hill's, Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen Having Left-off Wearing Apparel and wishing to dispose of them will meet with a cash purchaser, by calling at the Store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st. All orders attended to.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—MEYERS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. Mr. ADABLE, of the Baptist Church, Washington av., FREDERICK U. BRADLEY to PHEBE HUTCHINGS MEYERS, all of the above city.

LOVELL—QUITMAN.—At Monmouth, near Natchez, Miss., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. Dr. PERRY, Rector of Trinity Church, JOSEPH LOVELL of New-York, to LOUISA T., eldest daughter of the late Gen. John A. Quitman.

DIED.

MCILVAINE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 6 P. M., JOSEPH P. MCILVAINE, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7 SIDNEY S., youngest son of N. J. and C. H. Elliott, of this City, in the 9th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment on Wednesday morning, Feb 9.

MILLER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, ROSAMOND B. MILLER, sister of the late John Blackburn Miller.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Barthol mew's Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MCCORMACK.—In this City, at No 128 6th-av., on Monday morning, Feb. 7, of inflammation of the lungs MARGARET, infant daughter of Thomas A. and Maria McCormack.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

STUART.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, MARY ELLA, only child of Levi U. and Mary E. Stuart, aged 17 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 168 East 21st-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MASON.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Feb. 6, FRANCES ANN, wife of W. H. Mason, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, Feb 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 7, ELEANOR COPELAND, wife of Samuel Brewster, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in law, Geo. S. Stephenson, No. 86 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, ANN MARIA, wife of Gurdon Miller, aged 10 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 8 at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 4 Bedford place, Fulton av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, of scarlet fever, CHARLES ROSS, only son of Cyrus W. and Lydia R. Warren, aged 4 years 9 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his father's residence, northwest corner of Gates-av. and Hamilton st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VERNON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 7, FRANCIS WELLS VERNON, son of Thomas and Isabbe Vernon, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, FRANK VAN NESS, son of James A. and Mary T. Anderson, aged 9 months and 6 days.

SHUTE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, suddenly, ROSA M., wife of Henry B. Shute.

Funeral services at her late residence, Bedford av., near Taylor-st., Brooklyn, this day, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 7, ISABELLA COUZINS, wife of John Vanderhoof, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 Sands-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Greensburg, Westchester County, for interment, on Thursday.

LATTING.—At Latting Town, Long Island, on Sunday evening, Feb. 6 ELIZABETH LATTING, widow of Charles Latting, in the 72d year of her age.

PLATT.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evening, Feb. 5, MARIA LAWRENCE, wife of Frederick Platt, aged 60 years and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Fredrick L. and Charles H. Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Hedden M. E. Church, Montgomery st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SEGUINE.—At Southside, Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb 6, SARAH JANE, wife of Joseph G. Seguine, and daughter of the late Dr. Crowel Mundy.

Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

GOBLE.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, JABEZ G. GOBLE, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in the afternoon papers.

MORRIS.—At Bloomingdale, on Saturday, Feb. 5, suddenly, MARGARET MORRIS, formerly of Middletown Point, N. J., aged about 78 years.

EDDY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, HANNAH EDDY, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place on Third day, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, in Rahway. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock A. M., and leave Rahway, at 3:25 o'clock for New-York.

SCOVILLE.—At Guilford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 4, of consumption, CHARLES ELIOT SCOVILLE, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, late of New-York City, in the 49th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended at Guilford, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNHAM.—In Kalamazoo, Mich., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM MOTTRAM, only child of Robert B. and Alice M. Dunham, aged 5 months.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

WASTE.—CLEAN COP WASTE, IN ANY QUANTITY, suitable for steam engines and locomotives.
ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 285 West-st.,
Second block above Erie Railroad Dépôt.

BEAUTIFUL INDEED!

Have you seen BALLOU'S PICTORIAL just out. It is a little ahead of anything heretofore done in this country in the way of a perfect illustrated paper. New heading, new style new type, full to the brim of delightful reading matter, in the form of stories, sketches, poems, and the gossip of the day, and a host of original engravings. In short it is

A LIVE PAPER,

Just such a one as you would like to place on your centre-table, and in the hands of the family circle, containing no vulgar caricatures, nor one vulgar line or thought in its brilliant pages, but only matter worthy to enjoy and be preserved.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL has now been established many years, but it has never before reached its present degree of excellence.

FULL OF ILLUSTRATIONS,

It forms a valuable pictorial record of the events of the day, giving admirable portraits of all noted characters, with carefully-prepared biographies, superb drawings of all new and elegant buildings throughout the country, views of every new Government ship and remarkable clippers of the merchant service, from original daguerreotypes and drawings made expressly for its columns. It is the

STAR OF THE WEEKLIES,

and embraces more artistic talent and literary merit in each issue than any other illustrated paper, the London *News* excepted. It is just the size of the London *News*, yet is sold for *one-third* the price of that journal, though it contains more reading. A larger number of its weekly issue are sent to Europe than of any other American miscellaneous journal.

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EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL

Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is warranted pure and made from fresh liver.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SPRING STYLES FOR 1859

New patterns, made by our patented process, and warranted to stand any climate.

Wholesale or retail at very reduced prices.
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 425 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 22 Wall-st.

THE EVENING DAY BOOK.

We have recently noticed a decided improvement in the *Evening Day Book*, which, under the management of its new proprietors, seems to be rapidly gaining ground in our City. The *Evening Day Book* deserves to be better known. It is a thoroughly national paper, and always speaks out boldly in defence of the institutions of our country as they are The idea of publishing a paper in New-York which should defend the existing institutions of the Southern States was a bold one, but the recent melancholy failure of emancipation in the West Indies has left Southern men no other alternative than to defend the justice or humanity of their system of society, or make up their minds to abandon it altogether This the *Day Book* does with a degree of ability which none can question. Dr. Van Evrie, its principal political editor has given several years of his life to a scientific examination of the question of races. Besides this, however, he enjoyed rare advantages, as surgeon in general Scott's army during the war with Mexico, to observe the effect of the mixture of the races in that distracted country. These results combine to make whatever appears from Dr. Van Evrie's pen upon that subject worthy of more than ordinary attention. The main idea connected with this subject is briefly this: The *Day Book* claims that there is no reason why the North and the South cannot harmonize their ideas upon the Slavery question, if it only be discussed in a spirit of candor and forbearance. There is much plausibility in this view of the case, and certainly such a course would be infinitely preferable to compromises which can be but temporary, and which usually result in more mischief than benefit.

But we have wandered from our first intention, which was merely to call attention to the improved features of the *Evening Day Book* It has recently had a contest with the *Express* in relation to which published the best and fullest report of hotel arrivals, which are much sought after by our merchants during the business season. The *Day Book*, we are compelled to say, has carried off the palm, and now publishes several more hotels than the *Express*. It also furnishes its readers with a careful bulletin of steamers and vessels to sail for Southern ports, and a very convenient table it is for merchants. There is not much chance for improvement upon New-York City papers but what the editors the *Day Book* seems determined to adopt. As an advertising medium we believe the *Evening Day Book* a much better medium than some of its older contemporaries It circulates among all our most substantial merchants, particularly those engaged in the Southern trade whose organ to a great degree, it may be fairly considered. In connection with the WEEKLY DAY BOOK which has attained a circulation of 30,000 copies, mostly within Southern and Southwestern States, the *Day Book* may be looked upon as one of the institutions of New-York It deserves to be better known to the Democracy of the City, especially the intelligent Democracy, who read, and desire a reason for the faith they profess. It is not a party organ in any sense of the term, though it is devoted to the preservation of the party as embodying the only means by which our country can be continued in its career of progress and prosperity. If there be any who desire to know more of this paper, which is certainly acquiring a commanding position in New-York, we can only say order it, (the Office is No. 40 Ann-st.) and see if our statements are not correct.—*Sunday Times.*

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
SECOND EDITION FOR FEBRUARY
Now Ready
Price 25 cents.
NOTICE!

The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of Through Routes embodied in our Railway Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct routes to and from the principal cities in the Union without the labor necessarily attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railways comprised in these Through Routes.

From the Detroit Freeman's Journal.

Its popularity among the traveling public is an indication of its being one of the best mediums for advertising large and extensive manufacturing establishments

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Appleton's is the only Guide sold on the Roads diverging from Philadelphia.

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WILL BE OUT FRIDAY.
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Price 4 cents.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.

The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; C. P. Kingsley, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars Early applications will meet with favor

(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

MR. ROBERT B. RAYMOND, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, will read the *Merchant of Venice*, and extracts from *Much Ado About Nothing*, before the Zeta'etheian Society, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, in the Chapel of the Institute.

Tickets 50 cents; to be procured at Babcock's and Rose's Bookstores, at the Mercantile Library, and at the door.

RUFUS R. DOWNING,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S ROSEMARY.

THE ROSEMARY is the best dressing for the hair known

THE ROSEMARY will restore bald heads.

THE ROSEMARY will remove dandruff.

THE ROSEMARY is the best thing for children's hair.

THE ROSEMARY has not and *cannot* be surpassed, securing to all a clean, healthy scalp and beautiful hair.

The Proprietor can furnish proof to sustain the assertions above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificates from individuals who have used it with success.

The ROSEMARY has stood the test of use for eight years—if you are not satisfied, *try it* The signature of the proprietor is on all genuine J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

OPENING OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
THIS DAY
At
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
Importer of
SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RICH FLOWERS, LACES,
MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts., New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of

AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Excelsiors, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

PURE PORT WINE.

OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. On TUESDAY evening, Feb. 8, 1859, GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door, and by
G. L. HAIGHT,
S. W. CAREY,
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
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LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks, by my Incomparable Onguent; it will cause hair to grow upon the baldest head as if by magic. One dollar per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st., HAYES, Brooklyn.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE.—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM

ALL HANDS AHOY!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART, MONTHLY NURSE.
In ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED SERVANT, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is thoroughly efficient either in the first or both departments, and is such a girl as any lady nursery or dining-room, and is such a girl as any lady requiring a first-class servant would desire; can also do fine washing and ironing in a good style; wages not so much considered; best of references. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD THOROUGH cook and first-class washer and ironer, for a steady, reliable and first-class domestic; is perfectly neat, trustworthy and capable, and always obliging and respectful. Also, a situation wanted for a nice, genteel girl, for up-stairs work or child's nurse; is smart and efficient, and a girl of very respectable appearance. Reference unexceptionable. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; is a regular laundress; does up linens in style; wages $7. Also, a competent seamstress and nurse; will take charge of a baby; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable woman, with unquestionable City reference, as cook, washer and ironer; will be found competent, neat, economical, efficient and trusty; a person who knows how to find and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RESpectable, experienced and reliable servant, as chambermaid and waitress, or cook, washer and ironer; is thoroughly efficient in either; or to do housework for a small family; unquestionable references given; is a girl of good disposition, very neat, economical, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best of City references. Call at No. 412 Ludlow-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family, who understands baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference given; call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable middle-aged woman; understands all kinds of good plain cooking, washes and irons well; is a person of good moral character, and steady habits. Has reference from first families in this country and Europe. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best City references. Apply from 8 o'clock to 6 at No 1 Christopher-st., opposite 6th-av., close to Jefferson Market, for two days, 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a middle-aged American lady, or would assist in a boarding-house and attend to marketing, or take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; undoubted reference given and required. Inquire at No. 249 West 18th-st, New-York

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, VESEY AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREETS—We would call attention to the sale of Valuable Property to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—House and three lots, near 53d-st.

VESEY-STREET—Nos. 90 and 92, beautifully situated.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Five lots, south side, near 7th-av.

For further particulars, &c., apply at No. 14 Pine-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Sale-room No. 158 Broadway,
THIS DAY, (Tues. 8th)

Hardware, Cutlery Guns Pistols, Plated Ware, &c., &c., by catalogue, in lots to suit City and Country trade.

ALSO,

An invoice United States Muskets, Rifles, Pistols, Broad and Small Swords, and other weapons, Percussion Caps, &c.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glass-ware cutlery, silver-ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture in suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first class residences.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET PROPERTY NEAR 5TH-AV., TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, '59, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot with the two-story basement and under-cellar brick house on the rear, known as No. 29 West 21st-st., being the northerly house between 5th and 6th avs., one of the best neighborhoods in the City. The lot is 26 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND OTHERS—The following-described property will be sold at auction, THIS DAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer:

EAST BROADWAY—House and lease of lot No. 231.

IRVING-PLACE—2 houses and lots, corner 16th-st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—House and lot No. 74 West.

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Nos 35, 37, 39, 41, and 43.

SECOND-AVENUE—House and lot No. 55.

STANTON-STREET House and lot No. 40, corner Forsyth.

FORSYTH-STREET—Houses and lots Nos. 197 and 199.

Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Everett, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, sofas and covers; 2 suites of drawing room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary book-cases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, 8 lendid rosewood bureaus, line 1 with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with fine carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE—IMPORTant and peremptory sale, at No. 17 Nassau-st, late Artisans' Bank, on FRIDAY, 15th inst. at 10½ o'clock, of fine gold hunting chroometers, straight line detached levers, in nickel and fancy movements; diamond and enameled hunting levers, plain and silver anchors in great variety, the whole embracing watches from the celebrated manufacturers, Josas. French, Tobias, Cooper, Beesley, Roberts, Pignet, Patek and Mouliner; also, diamond cluster, half hoop, and single stone rings, diamond and emerald cluster pins, studs and ear-rings, elegant 18-carat fine gold bracelets, fancy lockets in great variety. The above will be peremptory, and offers great inducements to the trade in general, who are respectfully solicited to attend.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HECTOR LES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. Also, the rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 10 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first class residences.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26 6x92.

Also, the 3-story and attic 'English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26 6x60. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 16th st.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 400 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the house and lot, No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY S. BOGART, OFFICE NO. 41 North Wm-st.—S. B. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Harlem Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., all the stock and fixtures of a first-class billiard-saloon, consisting of 4 new and splendid billiard tables, with pool balls, racks, cues, &c. Bar counter, back bar and fixtures, oil-paintings and engravings, arm-chairs, tables, oil-cloth, gas fixtures, &c., &c. The whole of the above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the owner is about retiring from the business.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & MCEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 99th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 3 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Amity-st., the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood etagere, divans, ottomans, bookcase, wardrobes, pier, card and centre tables, pier glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c. Also, China, glassware, &c.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots from the shelves to suit city or country trade, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a full assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, decorated China, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHen ware, Britannia and fancy goods, this TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. All kinds of salable free goods and free sales, in lots for City and country dealers. Sales for cash and no postponement.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALE—PARTIES ABOUT RELINquishing housekeeping, who are averse to a public sale, will find a liberal cash purchaser at private sale, by addressing AUCTION, Box No. 1 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.—Feb. 1, 1859.

A. & H. BROWN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. will be continued by the subscribers; Mr. JOHN H. UHL having retired from the same.

SILAS BROWN,
ANDREW A. BROWN,
HORATIO S. BROWN,
WILLIAM J. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. E. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.

WM. HERRICK,
CHAS. K. HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of S. HEINEMAN & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. D. H. GOODMAN & BROS. have withdrawn from said firm.

Feb. 1, 1859.

D. H. GOODMAN & BROS.
S. HEINEMAN.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,432,936 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$114,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,173 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	59 40—	495,761 20
Total		$1,898,727 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,218 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	45,438 01	—302,875 89
Total		$1,595,901 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 4C per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15—$1,535,901 56	

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS.
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID LOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President,
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President, Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, or travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 7, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day at the Banking house, the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON,	DAVID B. MOSES,
W. RADFORD,	ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HY. J. HART,	JOHN ROMER,
V. L. BUXTON,	WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
JOHN SHOTWELL,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.	

And for Inspectors of the next election:

A. S. HOPE, B. J. HART and JOHN B. HOBBY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected president.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1860, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No 47 Exchange-place.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage at 7 per cent.; part of it at 6½ per cent. for the first year, exclusively on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

NORTHWESTERN (OSWEGO) FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE.—Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. just declared.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., 40 Wall-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb 4 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 36 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th inst. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., out of the earnings payable on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board,

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CKARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st of February.

By order,
WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BEEGH, Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HEYWOOD HAIGHT,	T. J. OAKLEY,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. ROYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Hanson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,624 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,510 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,767 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855 $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855 $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Finy, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 18, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853 $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1855, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,650 47.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to appear.

THOMAS H. ADAMS,
JOHN T. HENRY,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,
WM. J. PECK,
JAMES OWENS,
Committee.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the Public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lands and Places, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Alderman F. J. I. Boole, in relation to the best method of properly regulating and putting in order the public place known as Tompkins Parade Ground, and also the propriety of the final removal of the fountain therein, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties who reside in the above neighborhood are respectfully requested to appear before said Committee and give their views on the propriety of the proposed improvements.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
JAMES OWENS,
Committee on Lands and Places, of the Board of Aldermen.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the following subjects:

Removing the Telegraph Poles and placing the Wires under ground.

Improvement of the Pavement in Broadway.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving parties interested a final hearing in the matter of removing the telegraph poles, and also the improvement of the Russ pavement.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES
Committee on Streets Board of Aldermen.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av, between 9th and 10th-sts.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 12 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12,
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12,
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,

Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.

This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.

Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.

SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Fare reduced.
$85 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[Continued from First Page.]

were depressed, and a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in Consols took place. On Thursday, the 20th, the market was comparatively free from fluctuation, and the general feeling was rather favorable, but without any improvement in the quotations.

On Friday, the 21st, the market was again weaker. Consols opened at a slight decline, and there was no improvement during the day. The closing quotation was 95¾@97⅜ for money and account.

Money continued abundant, and loans were offered on Government securities at 1 ₱ cent.

In the discount market there had been a little increase in the demand. The minimum rate was about 2½ ₱ cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England exhibits a decrease in the bullion of £6 081.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. quote Bar silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. 1¾d., and Eagles 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "In the market for American Securities during the past week there has been less activity, but prices remain entirely without change."

United States 6 ₱ cents '67-'68	— —
United States 6 ₱ cents '68	100 @102
United States 5 ₱ cents '74	94⅜ @ 95
Alabama 5 ₱ cents	78 @ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cents, '68-'72	90 @ 92
Maryland 6 ₱ cents	95 @ 97
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. str. bonds	103 @104
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank bonds	16 @ 18
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. stock, '86	95 @ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. stock	84 @ 86
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77, ex. div	85 @ 86
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. bonds, divers	84 @ 86
Virginia 6 ₱ cents, bonds, '86	84 @ 86
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868	84 @ 86
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	90 @ 92
Boston 4½ ₱ cent. bonds	92 @ 94
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents, 1876	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cents, 1875	77 @ 79
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands 1860	80 @ 82
Illinois Central Shares	35 @33⅓is
Michigan Central, 1869	84 @ 86
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. not convt., '65	84 @ 86
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. convt., '64	93 @ 95
New-York Central Shares	78 @ 80
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort., '83	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. convt., '78	40 @ 45
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., sinking fd., '75	40 @ 45
New-York and Erie Shares	15 @ 17
Panama 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. bonds, 1859	99 @100
Panama 7 ₱ cent., 1st mort. bonds, 1865	92 @ 96
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mort., '80	89 @ 91

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "In American Securities there was a reduction of $1 in Illinois Central Shares, and an improvement in the Bonds of the Michigan Central and Pennsylvania, and the third mortgage of the New-York and Erie; and quotes actual sales: Illinois Central shares, 32¾ dis.; Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mort., 90¾; ditto 2d mort., 93."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market this week, under the influence of very heavy receipts into the American ports, and limited operations on the part of the trade, has continued dull and inanimate, and as importers are still offering very freely, the buyer has, in most instances, obtained a slight advantage—more particularly, however, in Upland and Mobile." The sales of the week have been 44 210 bales, including 930 to speculators and 3,500 to exporters. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 6,000 bales, including 500 for export—the market closing tamely at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 6⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 7d.; Middling, 6 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6 13-16d; Middling, 6 9-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 345,550 bales, of which 272,420 are American. Some circulars say that the decline in Uplands is 1-16th,—while Mobiles are easier, but scarcely a quo ation lower.

At Manchester trade continued quiet, and, as respects yarn, rather more in favor of buyers. Cloth maintains its firmness, but appears to have touched the highest point for the present, at least.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Corn trade dull and ten ing downward throughout the count y. Here Flour is slow and noo inal with no suitable quality offering. Western is quoted at 19s.@20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s @21s.; and Ohio at 21s.@23s. Wheat in the most limited demand and quotations nominally unchanged, but they turn in favor of buyers. Red Western, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d.; White, 6s.@7s.; Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull and rather easier. European Yellow offered at 27s. 6d.@29s.; Mixed American, 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 29s.@29s. 6d.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef more active at a further reduction in prices; sales of the week 1,000 tcs., at 78s.@ 100s. The best descriptions of new are scarce and steady. Pork is in improved request, and 2s.@3s. dearer. Bacon without improvement; New Cumberland cut, 46s.. Irish in plentiful supply. Cheese in better request at full prices. Lard slow of sale at 56s. for fine in retail. Tallow in improved request at full rates. Butchers' Association, 53s.@53s. 6d.

Produce—The *Brokers'* and other Circulars quote: Ashes flat at previous quotations. Sugar firmly maintained, but without change in prices. Coffee in limited request and unchanged. Rice in better demand, and prices firm. Bark held for the advanced quotations. Philadelphia has sold readily, at 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d., and Baltimore at 8s. 6d.@8s. Conversed—Sales of red American, at 54s.@58s., and good firmly held for the higher price. Seal and Cod Oil dull; the latter at £32. Pale Seal, £36 to £37. Linseed Oil steady, at 30s.@31s. Common Resin in good demand, at 5s.@5s 3d.; Medium and fine more inquired for, at 5s. 6d.@10s for the former, and 14s.@15s. 6d. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 39s. 6d.@40s., but at the close no sellers under 40s. Tea in request, and dearer for Congous. Common Congous selling at 11s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report Wheat dull at a decline of 1s.@2s.; White American, 38s.@42s.; Red, 34s.@40s. Flour, 20s.@24s. Iron unchanged; Rails, £6 5s.@£6 10s.; Bars, £6@£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, 53s.@53s. 3d. Sugar active at full and in some cases higher prices. Tea firm; Congou, 1s. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 40s. 6d @41s. Coffee quiet, but well supported. Linseed Cakes—Boston in bags, £9 15s.; New-York in bbls., £10 7s. 6d. Linseed Oil dull and declined to 29s. Sperm advanced to £97, and Head Matter to £105. Rice in large speculative demand at 3d. @6d. advance, but closing quiet. Tallow steady at 53s. @53s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Havre, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The sales of Cotton in this market during the week ending last evening amounted to 6,600 bales, against 23,000 bales of imports. The market opened dull, owing to the political disquietude, and for a time a regular panic prevailed, and prices materially declined. Subsequently, however, a quieter tone prevailed, but the market closed dull at 97f. for *tres ordinaire*. Breadstuffs are without change; and in the absence of business here, prices are nominal. Ashes dull and drooping. Coffee firm and in good request. Oils much firmer. Corn Oil, second qualin 48f.@50f. Rice inactive; Carolina, 25f.@26.50f. Sugars firm, and the demand brisk. Tallow and Lard quiet. Whalebone neglected.

FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Legislature—Call for a New Constitutional Convention—The Running Off of Slaves.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

The Legislature is beginning to do men's days' works, and the intention now seems to be to leave the people slightly better off than to be without laws. A bill providing for a new Constitutional Convention is now pending in the House, and it is admitted by all that something of the kind will pass in a few days.

The bill provides for a vote on the fourth Monday (28th) of March, to decide whether a Convention shall be held or not. Delegates are to be selected on the same day, and if a majority of the votes are in favor of the Convention, these delegates will receive certificates and meet at Atchison on the first Tuesday of July. On the first Tuesday of October the Constitution so framed shall be submitted to the popular vote, and, if ratified, State officers and members of the Legislature under it are to be elected on the first Tuesday of December. Before Congress meets again we will have a Constitution made in all respects in accordance with the views of law-critics, and no party or faction will care impede our early admission. The people of Kansas, poor as they are, want to govern themselves, and every day proves to us more and more our servile condition.

Various rumors have been afloat the past week relative to further outrages in the South—that a collision has occurred between a posse, mostly from Missouri under Marshal Russell, and the citizens of the county who did not like to show obeisance to the border worthies; that ten or twelve had been killed; that an effort had been made to rescue from the county jail a prisoner taken by some of the marshals, but all is so vague thus far that we believe nothing. The probability is that through the influence of Montgomery and others, peace will be maintained in future.

A *railroad* accident—probably the first from Kansas, came to our knowledge this morning. Thirteen negroes, most of them formerly slaves, left this city last Monday night for the next depôt North. When they were about ten miles from there on the north side of the river, fifteen men, well armed and mounted, rode upon them suddenly and they were easily captured and taken to Weston, Mo., where a great rejoicing followed their arrival. Dr. Day and his son, and Rev. Mr. Cloud, all of this place, were the drivers of the teams by which the negroes were carried. Nothing was known here of the affair until this morning, when Mr. Cloud returned, bringing the intelligence of their capture. He says Dr. Day and his son are still in Weston, and their lives are being threatened by the populace. Many were for hanging them immediately upon their arrival. Mr. C. was permitted to come away after a sham trial, upon his pledge that he would not swear against the party who took them. Important results will follow this event.

Since I am given somewhat to negro gossip, I will refer as an offset to the above accident on *our road*, that about the same number left here the same night that have avoided all danger and are doubtless ere this outside of the Territory. They all had "through tickets," and were told to keep their heads "inside of the cars." This line takes passengers the entire distance "without change of cars," and they always heed the admonition on the placards, "Beware of impostors."

RANDOLPH.

The late difficulty between S. F. Butterworth and D. E. Stokes has been amicably arranged by mutual acquaintance, without resort to arms. The friends of Mr. Stokes claim that he comes out victoriously.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sprinkling Salt on the Streets.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, to hear parties interested in the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt to clear snow from the streets. Col. Darling, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, said that railroad companies should be excepted from the action of this ordinance. There was no other way in which grooved tracks can be cleared so speedily, and the convenience of the public of course requires that the cars should be continually kept moving. Horses, cars and men would all be benefited by lying still one or two days; but the ordinance demands that there should be no interruption in the running of the cars, and the Common Council should not obstruct the different Companies in carrying out the provisions of the law. Mr. Myers, Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, indorsed all Col. Darling had said, and stated that he had inquired into the truth of the statement made when this ordinance was before the Board of Aldermen that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company had lost a number of animals from the injurious effects of the salt upon their hoofs. There was no foundation whatever for the story. Every farrier knows that horses, whose hoofs are tender, are often benefited by standing in salt water. The Company which he represented had no fear of any loss from this cause. Councilman Otterson said that he had been informed that no salt had been put on Broadway since the storm, and people could see how fine sleighing they would have on that avenue to-morrow. It was his opinion that the Railroad Companies at least should be allowed to use salt. Messrs. Darling and Myers both said that they did not interfere with the sleighing on the avenues, but that by cleaning their tracks they gave wagons an opportunity to run while sleighs could go along either side of the tracks. No one appearing to advocate the ordinance, which was originally presented by Alderman Brady, the Committee adjourned.

The Depreciated Gold Coin Case.—The case of the United States against the Italian woman, Carmina Biago, was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Bridgham. A certificate from the Assay office was put in to the effect that, an assay of a portion of one of the debased coins showed it to be of the value only of $4 55. Judge Stewart, for the defence, reviewed the testimony, and argued that his client could not be held under the statute. Congress might punish the making or counterfeiting of the coin of the United States, but could do no more. To make a five dollar piece in the resemblance of the coin of the United States, even of pure gold, was as much a felony as to make one of brass—it was usurping the prerogatives of Congress. These coins were not "false" or "counterfeit" in the meaning of the statute, but if they were they were not "made" but altered or debased, and the uttering of them was not a felony. There was no proof but that they had been fraudulently over-alloyed at the Mint. Mr. Dwight defined the term "false," and showed that it was applicable to the present cases as intended by the statute. The argument on both sides was learned and ingenious. At the conclusion, Mr. Commissioner Bridgham said he would reserve his decision for a day or two, the more fully to weigh the argument of counsel, and the prisoner was committed to await the result. Her peculiar situation has influenced the Court to assign her accommodations in Eldridge-street Jail, instead of the Tombs, until the issue of the examination.

The Yacht Wanderer Expelled.—At a quarterly meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, Captain W. C. Corbie, of the yacht *Wanderer*, and the yacht, were expelled from membership. The resolutions of expulsion are based upon information communicated to the Senate, by the President of the United States, Jan. 12, 1859, to the effect that a cargo of upwards of three hundred negroes from the Coast of Africa had been landed in Georgia from on board the yacht *Wanderer*. This vessel being designated in the list forming the New-York Yacht Squadron, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the name of the yacht *Wanderer* be erased from the list; and that W. C. Corbie, proprietor of said yacht, and a member of this Club—primarily for his deliberate violation of the laws of the United States, but more especially for his being engaged in a traffic repugnant to humanity and to the moral sense of the members of this Association—be, and hereby is, expelled from the New-York Yacht Club. It was *Resolved*, That this preamble and resolutions be published.

Rome, the Patroness of Knowledge.—The first of the series of Catholic Sunday evening lectures at Mozart Hall, was delivered, last Sunday evening, by Dr. Ives. His topic was, "Rome, the Patroness of Knowledge." He claimed that Rome had, in all ages, fostered learning and art, and referred, for illustration, to the facts, that in the second century she established schools for the people; that in the fifth various orders of learning were established by Pope Leo; that the mission to Ireland under Celestine, in the same century, made the *insula sanctorum* the emporium of knowledge, so that her scholars were sought after as Professors in France, Spain and Italy; that in the dark ages, when it was disgraceful for a noble to be able to write his own name, the Church had every opportunity of perpetuating ignorance, but, on the contrary, promoted learning; and that the Association which, in every walk of science, ranked among its members the greatest number of distinguished votaries, and contributed more than any other to the advance of knowledge, was the Society of Jesus.

Repeating Fire-Arms.—Whether there is to be any limit to improvements in repeating fire arms we do not know. Every year witnesses fresh advances upon points previously considered beyond improvement, and it is quite probable that this will continue to be the case. The New-Haven Arms Company has recently introduced to our market a weapon which strikes us as combining simplicity, rapidity of execution, accuracy and force, to a very unusual extent, and as being, at all events, one of the most useful and excellent inventions thus far made in this department. The powder and percussion cap are contained in the balls. These may be placed in the tube which holds them in numbers varying from six to thirty, according to the size of the weapon, and then fired with the utmost rapidity. The depôt of the company is at No. 267 Broadway, and their announcement will be found in our advertising columns.

The Snow Fall.—The fall of snow which began at Sunday at noon, and continued until after midnight, was not a storm. There was literally no wind, and the feathery flakes lay deep and undisturbed upon every limb and tree-top throughout yesterday, giving a fairy-like and most beautiful appearance to the Park, the Battery, and all other places where there were trees to glister in the sunlight. The streets, however, were in a bad condition, four-horse teams instead of two, being required to move each City car, and India rubber over-shoes being quite indispensable. Broadway, and, indeed, all the thoroughfares, were alive, and vocal with the jingle of sleigh-bells, both public and private. The livery-stable keepers enjoyed quite a harvest. Like all sleighing in the City, it was of short duration, however, and to-day there will be little snow available for that purpose within the City limits.

Committed for Trial.—Andrew S. Hull, a contractor on the Chicago and Cincinnati Railway, who was several days ago committed for examination by Justice Welsh, on a charge of false pretences preferred by the Secretary of the above-named road, was yesterday morning brought up before the Justice, and, after a short preliminary examination, committed for trial at the General Sessions. The charge is that Hull pledged to the Railroad Company, as collateral security for an advance of $800 made by the Company, on a contract taken by him, a house and lot in Brooklyn, representing the same to be unincumbered, whereas it was mortgaged for its full value.

St. Joseph's Parochial School.—Father Hecker, a Redemptionist preacher, well known to the reading world as the author of *Questions of the Soul and Aspirations of Nature*, preached on Sunday evening last in St. Joseph's Church (the Rev. Mr. Barry's), for the benefit of the parochial school. The Church was crowded, 2,100 tickets having been taken at the door. Among the audience were many Catholic clergymen, including Archdeacon McCarron, the Rev. Mr. Daly and the Rev. Mr. McNally. The subject of the discourse was the connection between human nature and Catholicity, and its object was to prove that Catholicity can alone satisfy that instinct of faith which, the lecturer claimed, is inherent in man's nature.

Interesting to Tax-payers.—It will be of interest to those who have taxes to pay, and more particularly to those who have paid what they owe in that particular, to learn that the Comptroller has decided to cause the liens to be discharged, on the presentation of proof that payment has been made. This conclusion of the Comptroller would seem to be natural and but just under any circumstances, but the confusion that exists in the books of the Department renders it somewhat difficult, even with the best inclination, to avoid unnecessary annoyance.

Religious.—A Firemen's Prayer Meeting has been organized and is held every week in the lecture-room of the North Dutch Church. The usual meetings are on Monday evening; this week, however, it is to be held this (Tuesday) evening. A very considerable degree of religious interest has been excited among the class for whom these meetings are mainly intended.

Free Academy Examination.—The examination of the students in the Free Academy commenced yesterday, and will continue until the 15th. Yesterday, the Senior class was examined in Greek and Spanish; the Sophmore in Modern History, and the Freshman in Mathematics; all of which were satisfactory.

Suicide.—An unmarried woman, named Ann Brennan, living with her sister at No. 37 Spring-street, committed suicide last evening by taking laudanum. Her sister had been out to work during the day, and, on returning home early in the evening, found Ann almost lifeless. A physician was summoned, and, as a tumbler was found in the room, containing a dark reddish liquor, it was supposed the woman took laudanum. Remedies were administered, but the woman died in a few minutes after the physician arrived. She had been discharged from Bellevue Hospital on last Saturday, where she had been confined from partial derangement.

Death by Falling from a Cart.—Coroner Schirmer, yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick McGuire, residing in One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Fourth-avenue, who died from injuries received several days since, by falling from his cart. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Death from Blasting in Central Park.—A laborer, 40 years of age, named John Doyle, was killed yesterday forenoon while engaged in blasting rocks on the site of the new Reservoir in Central Park. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Police Reports.

Vestings.—Two young men called at the tailoring establishment of E. Kinstler, No. 409 Canal-street, about a week since, and one of them wanted a button sewed on his coat. While the button was being sewed on, the proprietord elected the man's companion secreting a piece of vesting beneath his coat, and the man, observing that the theft was noticed, dropped the vesting and both ran out of the shop and escaped. The same thing was tried again by the same thieves in the same store, on Saturday last, and they were again detected and again succeeded in escaping. A description of the rascals was given to the Eighth Ward Police, and last evening they were arrested in Canal-street by Officers Jay and Winchell. They gave the names of William Anderson and Thos. Roberts, and a large quantity of vestings, supposed to have been stolen, was found in their possession. On being taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, Anderson was recognized as an old offender, who, under the name of Abraham Van Wagner, *alias* "Yaller," was sentenced to State Prison for ten years for highway robbery, but was pardoned by Governor Clark.

A Tailor Charged with Forgery.—A journeyman tailor named Thomas Gannon, who has been for sometime past in the employ of F. B. Baldwin, Clothier, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, was arrested yesterday, by officers Wooldridge and Jourdan, on the complaint of Mr. Baldwin, who charges that the prisoner has defrauded him at various times out of different sums, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars. It appears that Gannon has been in the habit of altering the orders for money given him by the overseer of the store, in payment for his work, before presenting them to the cashier. The alterations were generally made by inserting the figure 1 on the left side of the amount contained in the order, so that an order for $1 25 would read $11 25, and so of other sums. The fraud was detected on Saturday last, and the prisoner was yesterday brought before Justice Connolly, who committed him for trial.

An Expensive Night's Lodging.—A German, who declines giving his name, on Saturday evening last, fell in company with an attractive *nymphe*, named Anne Read, who induced him to accompany her to a disreputable house in Reade-street, kept by one Christian Kolp, where he spent the night. On looking into his porte-monnaie the next morning he found his finances minus $800, he having entered the place with $2 200. Failing to get satisfaction from his host, he applied to the Police, and Detectives King and McCord went in search of the money, which they failed to get. They succeeded, however, in arresting the girl, together with Kolp and his wife. Anne admitted that she took the money, and says she gave it to Kolp and his wife, a fact which the latter pronounce to be false. The prisoners were held up for examination.

A Son Charged with Robbing His Father.—Walker W. Harris, 29 years of age, watch case maker of Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday by Officer Seaman, on complaint of his father, John Harris, of No. 283 Spring street, who charges him with stealing a gold brooch valued at $50, some silver table cutlery, an overcoat and several other articles, the property of complainant. The prisoner, on being brought before Justice Welsh, admitted having taken the articles into his custody, but repudiated the idea of appropriating them to himself. He was committed for examination.

Burglary in Water-street.—George Wilson and Lewis Bore were brought before Justice Welsh yesterday, charged with forcibly entering the commission office of Chas. J. Locke, No. 130 Water-street, on the night of the 5th inst., and stealing therefrom property to the value of $400. They were arrested by officer Martin yesterday morning, at the jewelry store of a Mr. Erick, in Rector-street, and a portion of the property, together with a number of skeleton keys, found in their possession. They were committed for examination.

Robbery of an Unoccupied House.—John Thompson and his wife were discovered, by Officers Bates and Fisher late Saturday night, crossing Harlem Bridge with stolen goods in their possession. They were taken into custody, and on searching their house at Fordham the officers found a quantity of valuable articles recently stolen from the unoccupied house of the late Mr. Bassford, of Fordham. The prisoners were taken before a Westchester magistrate and locked up for examination.

Stole a Horse.—Officers Bates and Fisher yesterday discovered a scaly-looking fellow named Wm. Seaman in possession of an aristocratic-looking horse, and although he averred that the same was purchased by him for the sum of $40, yet the officers were incredulous, and took him into custody. The horse turned out to be the property of Mr. Hitchcock, of Williamsbridge, to whom it was restored. Seaman was committed for examination.

Stealing Spoons.—Florence Myers, a German carrier, was arrested yesterday morning, having in possession some plated spoons and forks, which proved to have been stolen the night previous from the house of Mr. John Higgings, No. 273 Elizabeth-street. An entrance to the house was effected by forcing open a basement window in the rear. The prisoner was committed by Justice Quackenbush to answer the charge of burglary.

Robbing a Steamboat.—A river thief, named Bartly, was arrested yesterday morning, having in his possession some brass binders which had been taken from the shaft of the steamboat *Manhattan* on Sunday night, while the boat was lying at the foot of North Moore street. He was locked up by Justice Quackenbush, to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Common Council.—A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the action at last meeting fixing the pay of Deputy Collectors of Taxes at $2 50 per day, for the reason that he does not think it enough, in consideration of the fact that they are each required to give $5 000 security. Placed on file. From the same asking that a reward be offered for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $250. A report of the Police Committee authorizing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to repair the Second Precinct Station, was adopted. The Committee on Lands and Places reported that the City Armory had been finished, and was now ready to be turned over to the military. The Mayor was authorized to deliver the building to the military on Wednesday next. The Assessment Committee reported draft of an act, which was adopted, to unravel the snarl relative to local assessments in the late assessment of Williamsburg. A report of the Fire Department Committee, Western District, was adopted, giving a new first-class engine to Engine Company No. 7. Alderman Douglass presented a minority report of the Gas Company against allowing the Citizens' Gas Light Company laying mains in the public streets. Laid on the table for one week and ordered printed. The Assessment Committee made some thirty reports, when the Board adjourned for one week.

The Hon. Edward Everett in Brooklyn.—Mr. Everett delivered his oration on Washington last evening, in Plymouth Church, for the second time in Brooklyn. The notice of the meeting given from the pulpit last evening, with other advertisements, drew together a very large concourse—more, in fact, than the church would hold. The doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, but for half an hour previously large numbers had gathered to be sure of securing eligible seats. There was an uncomfortable jam when the rush for tickets began, and an occasional "Oh, dear!" from the centre of the crowd, suggested painful corns and damaged crinoline. Many were unable to get seats and went away disappointed. There were 3,000 persons in the house. The desk was removed from the platform, and the foot of the orchestra gallery was draped with the American flag. Mr. Everett entered in company with the Committee of Arrangements at 8 o'clock, and almost immediately began his address. It is needless to say that every word from beginning to close was listened to with rapt attention, interrupted at times by earnest applause.

The Elm place Calamity.—The three persons injured at the corner of Elm-place, corner of Fulton-avenue, Sunday morning, were all as comfortable last evening as could have been expected. The injuries to Mr. Thomas Gill, and to the servant girl, Honora Keegan, are severe, but it is thought that with proper care they will both recover. The former was yesterday removed from the house of Mr. Olwine, in Elm-place, to the residence of his brother, Mr. Elizar Gill, in Carleton-avenue. The latter is still at the City Hospital. The bodies of Mrs. Edward Gill and the two children, Helen E. Gill and Mary E. Gill, will be taken to the Elm-place Congregational Church to-day at 12 o'clock, where the funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell. Mr. Edward Gill, the husband and father, who was in Philadelphia at the time of the accident, reached home yesterday. He was taken immediately to see the remains of his family, that he had left alive and well on Friday, at the house of Mr. Olwine.

Madame Marlo and the Brownings—Note from Madame Marlo.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 4.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have just seen the letter published in your paper of to-day from Mr. and Mrs. Browning. I am not aware that any American paper has ever stated that I was recommended by them to lecture on Orsini and Italian Politics. My letters of recommendation to America were from Professor and Mrs. Nichol. Mrs. Mary Howett, T. D. Morell, M. A. Kossuth, Mazzini, etc., etc. Mr. and Mrs. Browning have long been, (and judging from their last letters to me still are,) my intimate personal friends, but Mrs. Browning's opinions on Louis Napoleon, whom she calls in *Aurora Leigh*, "no despot, though thrice absolute," suffice to prove that we differ entirely in our political views. At the time of Count's expulsion Mrs. Browning pleaded eagerly with me to write a public denunciation of my friend of former assassination. I replied by asking her whether she thought the murderer of Rome, the author of two thousand six hundred and fifty-two murders on the Boulevards of Paris, on the 2nd Dec., 1851, or the man who, having spent his life in toiling and fighting for his country, staked that life and lost it in his attempt to slay Rome's assassin low, the greater murderer of the two? And here the matter ended. I have never lectured on Orsini in America, though in my lecture on Rome I expressed my surprise that those who blame him applaud the perjured tyrant who has waded through the blood of two nations to a throne. I have also affirmed that any attempt made by Piedmont, or any other Powers, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, to change the condition of Italy, will result, perhaps, in a change of tyrants; will, perhaps, lessen Austria's power to increase French sway in the peninsula, but will never lessen Italian suffering nor advance Italian Independence. Many of my best friends hold a contrary opinion. I respect theirs, but I retain my own; time will prove which is right.

I have never spoken of Mr. or Mrs. Browning in connection with politics; in my lecture on "Illustrious Italian Women," I referred to the latter as the greatest poetess that has yet arisen in the world, one of the noblest women, one of the most devoted wives and mothers that any age has seen. If any American papers have spoken in any other sense than this, they have done so on their own responsibility.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

JESSE MERITON WHITE MARIO.

[Advertisement.]

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.—Dr. Hartley, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, Noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' case and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show, at least, in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. Hartley in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in the profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. Parker, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with D. Hartley, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

Valentine Mott, M. D."

"Miss Sarah Swain of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

"After an hour's operation, Dr. Hartley removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss Swain's hearing is now fully restored."—*Nantucket Enquirer, July 9, 1856.*

"Fairhaven, Mass., July 27, 1856.

"Dr. Hartley: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses, of which I had been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing Rebecca D. Howard.

"Daughter of Mr. J. Howard."

[Advertisement.]

FELIX O. C. DARLEY!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

Containing the first illustrations of the series by this

GREAT ARTIST,

IS

OUT TO-DAY!

FOUR CENTS WILL BUY IT.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—"Prevention better than cure." Bronchitis, sore throat, affections of the respiratory organs and constriction of the chest, are nipped in the bud by a few doses of these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 7.

$35 000 U. S. 5s '74	102⅜	250 Har. R. R. Pref	41
9,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90	200 do	b60 41
6,000 do	89⅞	280 do	40¾
22,000 Mo. St. 6s	84⅜	50 do	s30 40¾
10,000 do	s10 84⅜	250 do	s30 40¾
1,000 Erie b R 2d M. B.	88½	50 do	40¾
3,000 Erie RR rs, '76	44	350 do	40¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	87	200 Reading R. R	c 48¾
2,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	23¾	100 do	s50 48¾
20 Merch. Ex. Bank	101	400 do	cc 48¾
24 Bank of Commerce	101¾	10 La Cr. & Mil. R. R	1¾
5 Am Ex Bank	107¾	50 do	1¾
20 Marine Bank	84	300 Mich. Cen. R. R	s30 45¾
25 Im & Trad Bank	144	15 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	19
15 Hanover Bank	88	50 do	b60 19
7 Del. & Hud. Ca Co.	99¾	50 do	18¾
9 do	99¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 45¾
15 Del. L. & W. R. R.	50	150 do	45¾
50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s15 66⅞	50 do	s10 45¾
65 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	76	100 do	s30 45¾
487 do	76	50 Panama R. R.	b60 116¾
50 do	76¾	100 do	116¾
25 do	s10 76	25 do	s30 116¾
100 do	s60 74	50 do	s30 116¾
50 do	76¾	150 do	116¾
40 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 82¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69¾
$50 do	opg 82¾	500 do	s3 69
100 do	s3 82¾	100 do	b60 69¼
20 do	c 82¾	100 do	s30 68¾
100 Erie Railroad	13¾	700 Clev. & Toledo R.	30¾
150 do	b60 13¾	300 Chi. & R. Is. R.	s30 59¾
100 Hud. R. R. R.	s30 32¾	300 do	60
250 do	32¾	200 do	s15 60
100 Har. Railroad	b60 13¾	500 do	s30 59¾
5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	93	100 do	b60 60
15 do	93¾		

Second Board.

$3,000 U. S. 5s '65	101¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	68¾
3,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85	400 Har. R. R. Pref.	40¾
500 Ill. Cen. RR Bds.	87	250 do	b30 40¾
50 N. Y. Cen. RR. org	82¾	200 do	40¾
100 do	s30 82¾	100 do	40¾
50 Harlem R. R.	13¾	43 Clev. Col. & Cin RR.	93
300 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	76	50 Panama RR.	s30 116
150 do	b30 76	250 do	116¾
50 do	s40 75	100 do	s30 116¾
50 do	s37 75	50 do	s30 116¾
100 do	s60 74	50 Chi. & R. I. RR.	59¾
100 do	s50 75	100 do	s15 58¾

Reported Sales at Auction.

$2 000 Mis. 6s	84	120 N. Y. Ice Co	50
3,600 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	92¾	6 Hud. R. RR. Co	32
1,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	23	175-100 B. N. Y. & E. R.	1¾
1,000 P. T. & Vir. R. 6s	79¾	20 Market Bank	106¾
2,000 F. R. & W. I. 8p c. bs	40	45 Ocean Bank (ex div)	95¼
3,000 Nash. & C. R. 6s	80	50 Washington F. I. Co	150
5,000 Memphis City 6s	80	540 Brooklyn Bank	117¾
2,000 C. P. & In. R. 7s	65	140 do	175¼
3,000 N. & C. R. 6s	80	160 Butch. & Drov. Bank	119
2,000 H. R. R. con 7s	65¾	90 Far. & Citizens' L. I.	50
600 B. N. Y. & E. R.	1m 50	30 N. World Fire I. Co	98
15 Bk of Commonwealth	99¾	18 astor Fire Ins. Co	133¼
10 Bank of N. America	105¾	10 Dewitan F. Ins. Co.	110¾
16 Bank of Commerce	101¾	10 Market F. Ins. Co.	135¼
15 Marine Bank	84